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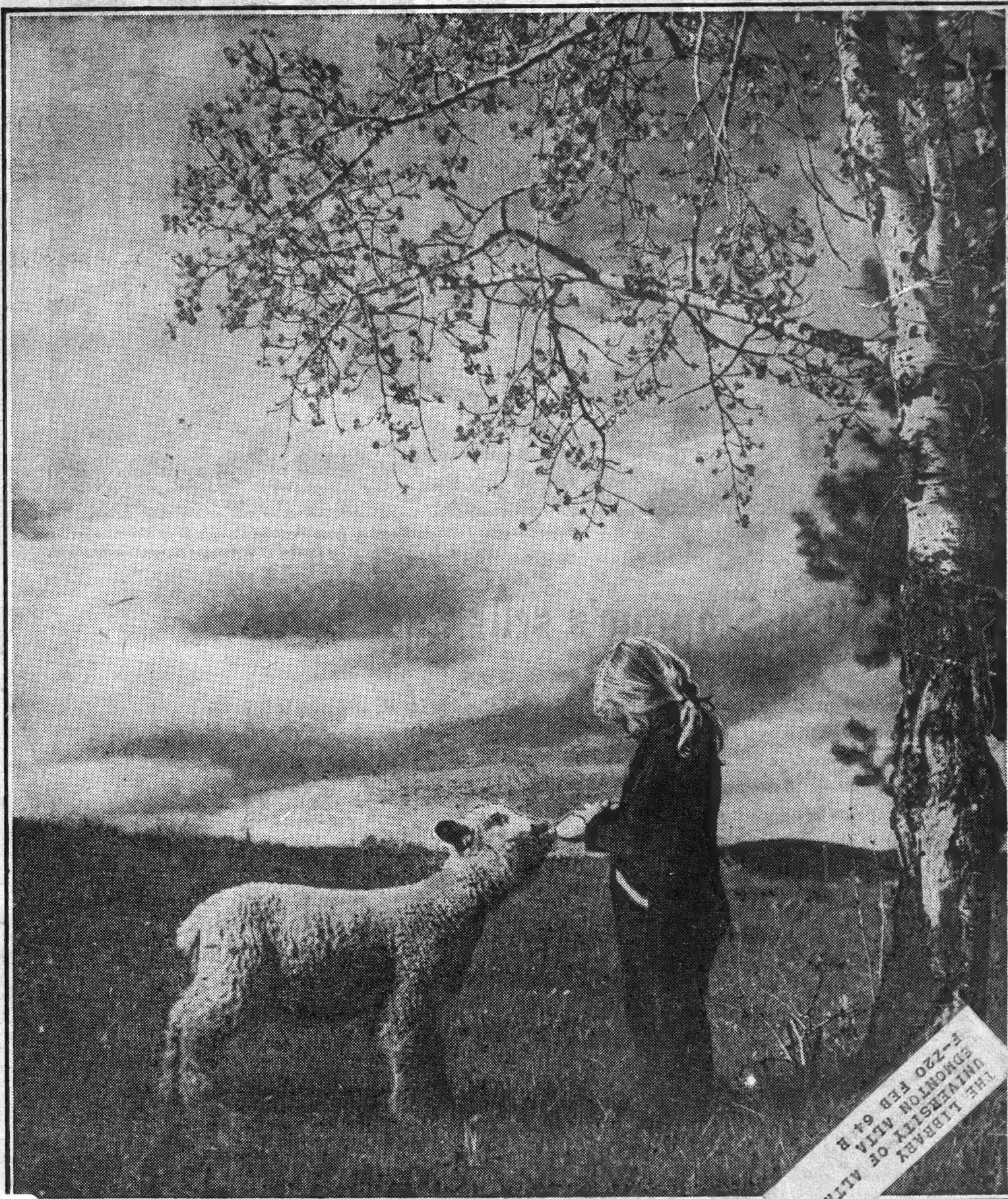
Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME XLV

NUMBER 3

MARCH, 1949

CALGARY, ALBERTA



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In This Issue

Instal Your Own Farm Water System, Page 12

Two Full Pages of Farm Hobbies, Pages 36 and 40

CANADA PRODUCES SOME OF THE WORLD'S FINEST LUMBER



Canada has almost unlimited timber. From British Columbia fir to Maritime spruce her lumber is in demand throughout the world.

Why Seagram's sells Canada first

This is an adaptation of one of a series of advertisements designed by The House of Seagram to promote the prestige of Canada and help sell Canadian products to the markets of the world.

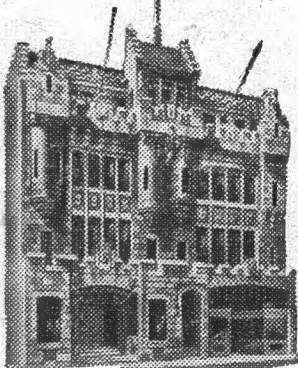
The campaign is appearing in magazines and newspapers published in various languages and circulated throughout the world. The peoples of many lands are told about the quality of Canadian products and see Canadian scenes illustrating these products.

The advertisements are in keeping with the belief of The House of Seagram that the future of each business enterprise in Canada is inextricably bound up in the future

of Canada itself; and that it is in the interest of every Canadian manufacturer to help the sale of *all* Canadian products in foreign markets.



A campaign such as this not only helps Canadian industries but also puts money in the pocket of every Canadian citizen. One dollar of every three we earn comes to us as a result of foreign trade. The more we can sell abroad the more prosperous we will be at home. It is with this objective that these advertisements are being produced and published throughout the world.



The House of Seagram

Relieve SORE THROAT DUE TO A COLD GARGLE WITH ASPIRIN

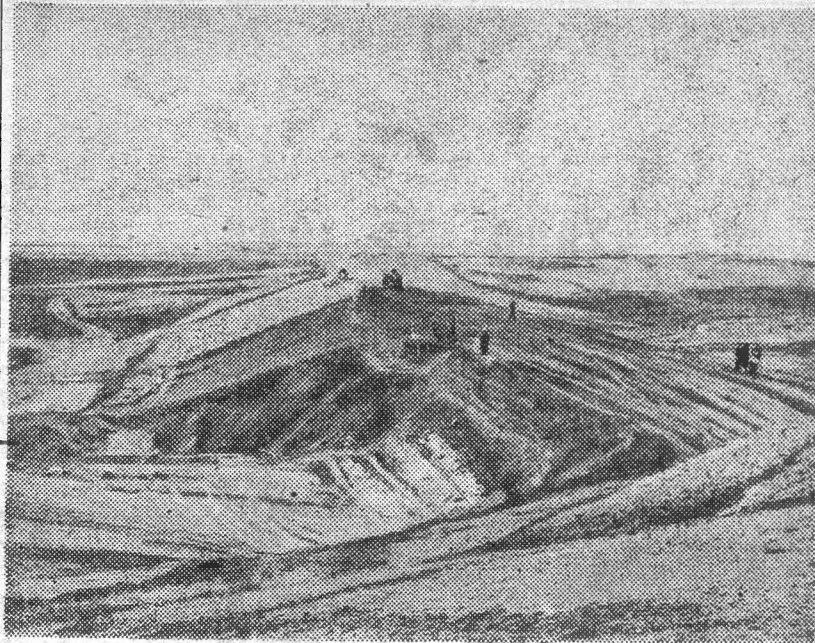
Trade Mark Reg. in Canada

GENUINE ASPIRIN
IS MARKED
THIS WAY

**LOWEST
PRICES**
12 tablets.....18c
24 tablets.....29c
100 tablets.....79c

BAKER

Berry Creek Dam



This picture was taken as the finishing touches were being applied to the big P.F.R.A. dam at Carolside, Alta. It will hold 20,000 acre feet of water to be used on 10,000 acres of irrigable land in the vicinity.

Farm and Ranch Review

VOL. XLV. No. 3
CALGARY, MARCH, 1949
Founded in 1905 by
Chas. W. Peterson
James H. Gray, Editor
Martha Olson, Home Editor

P. Peterson,
Advertising Manager
EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICES
414 Metropolitan Bldg.,
Toronto, Ont.

W. H. Peirce, Representative

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Published Monthly by
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Regina Winter Fair March 28th to April 1st

THE Regina Exhibition Association announces that 1949 Winter Fair dates are March 28th to April 1st. Main changes from last year's programme includes four nights for the Horse Show instead of the usual three. Last year's big crowds and an expanded prize list are given as the reasons for the change. The Horse Show will start Monday, March 28th and run through to Thursday, March 31st. A general increase in prize money of 25% in the light horse section and six new classes are announced. Two of the latter are for American Saddle Horses which are becoming more plentiful in the West.

Judge of the Horse Show will be Mr. James Gilchrist, Evanston, Illinois, an outstanding judge who has handled such major shows as the National Horse Show, New York. Visitors will get a real thrill out of seeing such an expert at work. Having received numerous bouquets for the quick handling of the jumps, timing and general efficiency of the show in 1948, Directors are aware of the high standard they have set but promise an even bigger and better event in March.

The greatest of faults, I should say, is to be conscious of none.

—Thomas Carlyle.

Clean up with SNAP HAND CLEANER

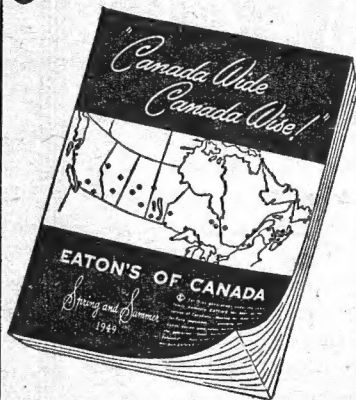


For over 40 years when the day's work is done . . . Farmers all over Canada have depended on SNAP. Men who work with their hands know that SNAP is better than soap . . . that it removes stains and dirt and grease quickly and thoroughly and actually keeps hands better conditioned! SNAP is the ideal cleaner for many farm jobs! You can always depend on SNAP!



BETTER THAN SOAP
Buy the giant size for economy!

*Canada Wide
Canada Wide!*



Bigger than ever . . . more beautiful than ever . . . reaching more Canadian homes than ever . . . a new and greater EATON'S Catalogue for Spring and Summer 1949, is just being mailed—wait for it.

Packed from cover to cover with the Fashions, the Furnishings, the Clothing and Equipment that we know Canadians want . . . the Values that Canadians appreciate . . . backed by the Guarantee that Canadians depend on . . .

"Goods Satisfactory or Money Refunded, Including Shipping Charges"

T. EATON CO. Limited
WINNIPEG CANADA

EATON'S

WEASEL

MINK—
SQUIRREL—
JACK RABBIT—



Also HIDES, HORSE HAIR
Now bringing the Highest
Prices of the Season!

We are now paying:
WEASEL, up to \$ 5.00
MINK, up to 50.00
SQUIRREL, up to .50
JACKRABBIT, up to .70
SHIP IMMEDIATELY

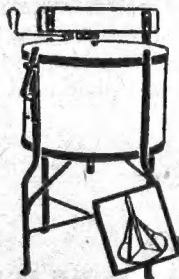
Order Your Spring Trapping
Requirements NOW!

Full stock of Traps and Supplies. Ammunition (most calibres) and limited number Rifles. Write for price list, tags, etc.

A.B. SHUBERT CO.
DEPT. 75 Winnipeg, Man.

Receiving Offices:
EDMONTON, Alta. REGINA, Sask.

For Immediate Delivery



An all-around Guaranteed
Rustproof, Hand-operated

Washing Machine and Wringer
\$37.50

Machine only, \$30; Wringer only, \$8

Express prepaid to your station.

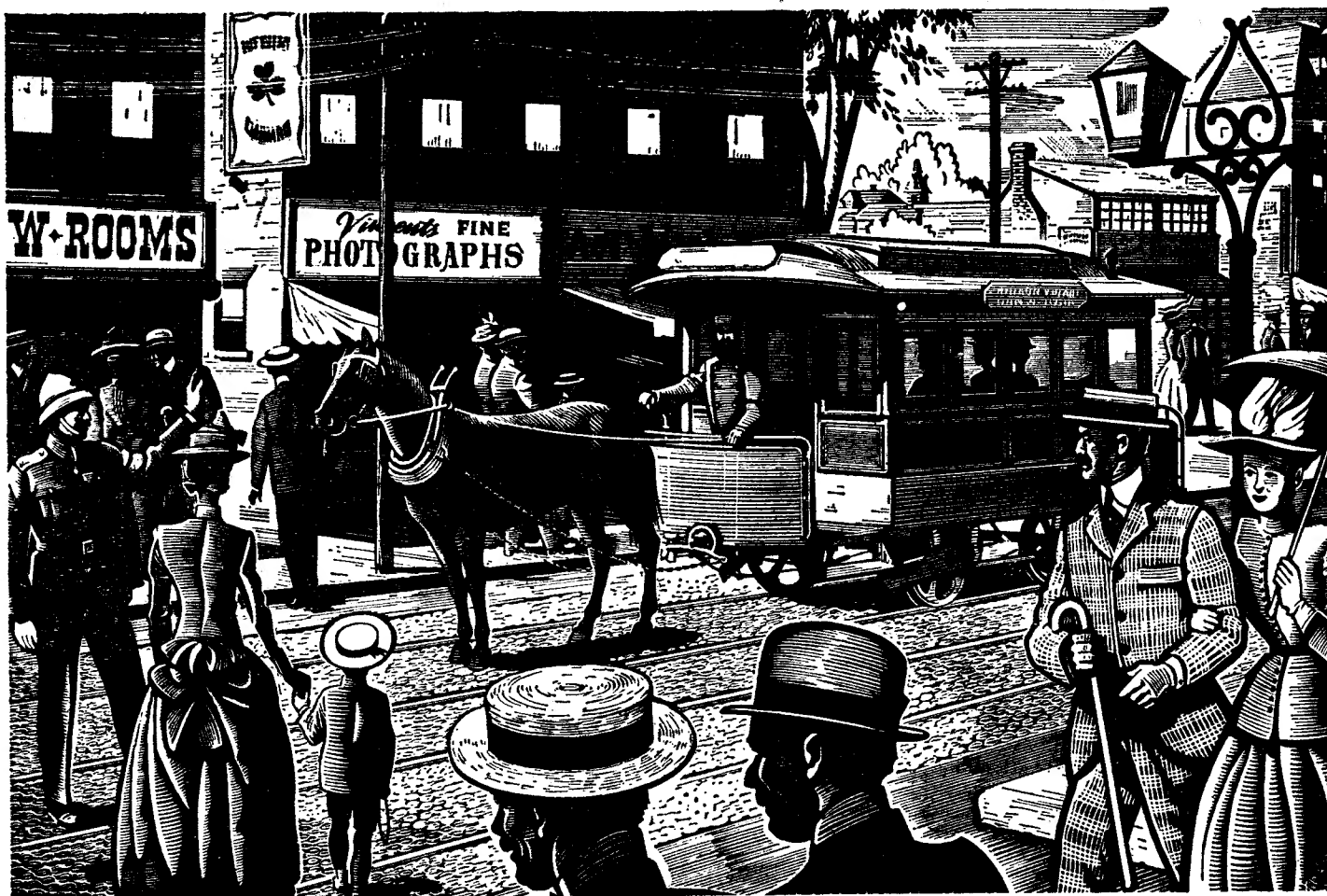
Cash with order or C.O.D.

ROSTERN MFG. CO.
ROSTERN, SASK.

60 YEARS OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

1889  1949

This is the type of street car used in 1889. It ran on iron rails spiked to long timbers. Today street cars are bigger, faster, safer, more comfortable. Nickel has helped to make them so. Their frames, springs and many mechanical parts are made of nickel alloy steels to provide toughness, long life, and great strength with light weight.



How Nickel Benefits Canada

Since more than ninety per cent of the Nickel produced in Canada is sold to the United States and other countries, it brings a constant flow of dollars back to Canada. In fact, Canada's Nickel industry is one of our chief sources of U.S. dollars so essential at the present time to maintain our foreign trade and make available products not produced in this country.

These dollars help pay the wages of the 14,000 Nickel employees, and help provide the dollars which make it possible to pay millions in freight to Canadian railways, to buy timber, steel, coal, machinery and supplies amounting to many millions each year.

These millions, flowing into all industries through the length and breadth of Canada, help create jobs for Canadians.



CANADIAN NICKEL

FIRST PRODUCED IN CANADA IN 1889



"The Romance of Nickel" a 60-page book fully illustrated, will be sent free on request to anyone interested.

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, 25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

Exporting Canadian top soil builds American colleges and hospitals

SUPPOSE that an American enterpriser came into your district and made this proposition to you and your neighbors:

"There is a wonderful market in the United States for top soil. If we can get the right concessions, we are prepared to come to Canada, erect a \$5,000,000 factory and process this top soil and ship millions of tons of it to the United States. It will create riches for the farmers who sell their top soil, and it will help Canada to solve her American dollar problem."

Our enterprising friend would be laughed at. There would be a rush to ask him this question:

"It sounds wonderful, but what do we do when the top soil is all gone?"

Yet the really staggering fact about the Canadian economy is this: Our national policies have been directed for many years toward encouraging American capital to export our top soil. We have seen that happen everywhere, only we haven't called it top soil. We have called it paper, oil, copper, gold, nickel. We are preparing, at this moment, to encourage American capital to take possession of the world's richest iron ore deposit. In the end, we will be in exactly the same position as a farm community would be in if it shipped out its top soil. We will be the owners of denuded forests in British Columbia, pumped out oil fields in Alberta, yawning caverns of worked-out mines in the north. And the capital increment from the development of all these resources will have accrued to the people who provided the capital.

It would be easy enough for us to wrap ourselves in a Canadian flag and start a great anti-American crusade. That would also be nonsense. American capital came into Canada to take over the development of our natural resources because we Canadians were not prepared to do it ourselves. We were the ones who thought it would be smart to sell our top soil. In many cases, our natural resources might never have been developed if they had to wait for Canadian enterprise to start functioning.

The prospectors who discovered the Flin Flon copper deposit had to go to New York for money to develop it. If the nickel at Sudbury had had to wait for Canadian capital it might never have been developed, and the world might not have been free today.

We are not interested in stirring up anti-American feeling. But we are interested in this great riddle: What makes our natural resources so attractive to Americans and so repulsive to Canadians? Is it, as alleged, because our taxing laws discourage risk taking and encourage an obsession with security? Is it because we have replaced our free enterprise system with a safe enterprise system? What we

would like to do is jar Canadians out of their lethargy and get them interested in the development of their own country.

It is of some consequence to us all that this be done, and quickly. American investment in Canada is rising steadily, as American firms plow their profits back into development. A few hundred thousand dollars invested years ago in an oil company have mushroomed into a multi-million-dollar concern today. The profits earned on these millions go to the United States, and complicate our exchange problem.

American investment in Canada today has reached \$4,982,000,000. It takes upwards of \$200,000,000 to pay interest on that investment to American owners. Probably less than half the \$4,982 millions of Canadian assets now owned in the United States are represented by American funds invested in Canada. But as the investment grows steadily from reinvestment of income, it takes more and more money to provide interest payments. Yet in face of that, there are those who say that the way to solve our exchange difficulties is to encourage more American in-

vestment in Canada! In short, export more top soil.

This mushrooming of American investment has arisen in substantial measure through the operation of the Canadian tariff. Through the years Canadian consumers, particularly on the prairies, have paid tribute in the form of higher prices than were being charged for identical products across the line.

All that brings us back to our argument for a customs union. Unless this American investment in Canada is pruned back it will sink our economy. Its growth can be restricted in two ways: (1) Give Canadian consumers and producers alike free access to the American market. By producers we mean not only the farmers but all Canadian manufacturers as well. (2) Overhaul the Canadian taxation system where it is required so that every possible encouragement will be given to Canadians to risk their capital in the development of their own resources.

Then, and only then, would the capital increment that results from the development of capital assets accrue to the benefit of Canadians. The profits earned from the developing of Alberta and Saskatchewan oil and Manitoba mines will eventually build universities and hospitals and highways in our provinces, instead of in New York and New Jersey and California, as they do today.

★

"Untruthful, unfair, false, irresponsible and mischievous"

EVER watch a clown at a circus when a fire-cracker explodes under him? He screams, shouts, jumps in the air, waves his arms and takes off with frantic haste in all directions.

That seems to be the reaction of Grain Exchange cheer-leaders to the editorial in our January issue. Frankly, we are not too much concerned about this resort to the argument by insult technique. We recall the words of Mr. James Murray, then chairman of the Wheat Board, before a special parliamentary committee in 1936. Reminded that some people had called him "Grain Exchange Murray" and others had called him "Wheat Pool Jimmie", he replied:

"If it makes anybody feel better to call me names, it doesn't hurt me."

That's our position, exactly. When any of our opponents run out of arguments, we hope they will feel free to ease their blood pressure by calling us names. But in the case in question we do feel we are entitled to a bill of particulars. Our friends lifted a paragraph from our editorial and tacked all these labels on it. Here is the paragraph in question, the statement that is untruthful, false and mischievous:

"One of the first acts of the new Liberal Government was to fire Mr. McFarland. He

was replaced by the Murray board which promptly did what the Grain Exchange wanted, sold off the Canadian carryover for what it would bring. And it did it when the new crop was being marketed.

When, in December, 1935, the Argentine advanced its price overnight 20 cents a bushel, two things happened. The Grain Exchange immediately imposed a three-cent daily limit on fluctuation to prevent the Canadian price from rising. And the new Wheat Board sold wheat to those who had been caught selling the market short, thus enabling them to avoid financial disaster. But from that day to this, there is no record anywhere of a single calculation of a Winnipeg mathematician to show the losses inflicted on Western farmers by the Murray Wheat Board-Grain Exchange policies."

Well, let's see what is true and where falsehood lies.

1. "One of the first acts of the new Liberal Government (in 1935) was to fire Mr. McFarland."

Is that true or is it false? The general election was on October 14 and Mr. McFarland was fired on December 3 by order-in-council.

2. "He was replaced by the Murray board which promptly did what the Grain Exchange wanted, sold off the Canadian carryover for what it would bring. And it did it when the new crop was being marketed."

Is that true or is it false? In the balance of December and in January, the

(Continued on Page 6)

Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

(Editorials Continued)

Murray board sold 75,000,000 bushels of wheat. Mr. Murray denied that he had depressed the market but admitted his sales may have kept it from going higher.

3. "When, in December, 1935, the Argentine advanced its price overnight 20 cents a bushel two things happened. The Grain Exchange immediately imposed a three-cent daily limit on fluctuations to prevent the Canadian price from rising. The new Wheat Board sold wheat to those who had been caught selling the market short thus enabling them to avoid financial disaster?"

Is that true or is it false? On one point alone can there be any doubt — the date when the Grain Exchange imposed the limit of three cents. It may have been previous to December 13. The important point is that this limit existed and did prevent the price from rising. On that day the Murray board sold 7,782,000 bushels of wheat to exporters and in the words of Mr. Murray himself, "we sold" (in addition) "in the pit to a lot of people whose names we have no record, 11,684,000 at 89%."

4. "But from that day to this there is no record of a single calculation of a Winnipeg mathematician to show the losses inflicted on Western farmers by the Murray Wheat Board-Grain Exchange policies."

Is that true or is it false? Certainly we have never seen these figures and we would very much like to see them.

There is one more very small point. If we are to be the target for promiscuous and redundant insults, could we ask one favor of our insulters? Would they, please, confine themselves to the words we use, not the words somebody or other used a decade or so ago, or words they think we intended to use.

We are accused, for example, of charging "that the Murray Wheat Board protected traders in December, 1935." The word "protect" which we did not use and never intended to use, implies deliberate action with a definite purpose. We said simply that the Wheat Board sold wheat to those caught selling the market short and thus enabled them to avoid financial disaster. There had been a very substantial short interest in the Grain Exchange for years. But for the sales by the Wheat Board on December 13th, the shorts would have been squeezed.

Finally, we hope that our readers will not allow this large red herring to distract their attention from the fundamental point we made in our editorial — the people who are screaming hysterically against the Government wheat policy today are those who hounded John I. McFarland to his grave for his refusal to sell our farmers' wheat for whatever it would bring in world markets that had all but dried up.

★

The margarine menace to Western agriculture

OFFHAND we can recall no single occasion when the people of Western Canada have been as poorly served by the daily press as on the margarine question. Almost without exception they climbed upon the margarine bandwagon. Almost without exception they failed utterly to understand the basic problem involved. All they cared, apparently, was that margarine provided them with the safest kind of an issue on which they could pose as statesmen, and seemingly, lead a great struggle for their readers while offending no one.

Yet the question was one of great importance to the West. The farmers of the prairies alone produce the surplus butter that the rest of the country consumes. All the rest of Canada is a butter deficit area — it does not produce enough butter to supply the needs of its consumers. One reason for this is that Ontario and Quebec, for example, divert their surplus milk into cheese factories. Their climate and smaller farms make cheese factories profitable. But Western farmers cannot turn surplus milk into cheese, they have got to market it as butter.

There is little doubt that the sale of margarine will cut into our butter market. That is not too important at the moment, but it may be disastrous in the future. A few million pounds of margarine may result in a butter surplus that will drive prices to uneconomic levels.

But more is involved here than profits

of farmers. We have been told for years that the hope of the West lies in diversification of production. No one argues against this any more. But diversification isn't something that comes over night like the rain or the snow. It is a long and slow process. Part of that process is the keeping of livestock, which often begins with a heifer and proceeds to combination beef and dairy herds.

Milk and butter are by-products of the process of herd building. But milk and butter may be the factor which tips the balance in favor of herds or no herds. A feeling of certainty in the farmers' minds that they will have an assured and profitable market for their butter will encourage mixed farming. But a feeling that they are faced with an impending price collapse will impel them to sell off their stock. After all, there are many easier ways of making a living from the land than by being chained morning and evening to a milking stool.

If the margarine ban removal leads to an abandonment of mixed farming in the West, as well it may, it will be a sorry day for the West. The grey wooded soils of Alberta require legumes which are planted to provide feeds for dairy cattle. There are millions of acres of that type of soil now under cultivation. Transfer it to straight grain crops and we set our clock back by a generation.

The city editors have suggested that the farmers get aboard the margarine train by going into the production of oil seeds. They have seldom advocated more arrant nonsense. There are probably less

than 100,000 acres of land in Saskatchewan, for example, suitable for rape seed oil. And less than half the oil from these seeds would be usable in margarine. The fact is that rape seed or sunflower seed cannot begin to compare with cottonseed or peanuts as oil producers. And none of these compares with the coconuts grown in the south Pacific. Once coconut oil again becomes plentiful, there will be no money for any North American farmers in the production of oil seeds.

It would not have taken any editor more than an hour to get out these facts. None took the trouble. As a result, city residents of the West got excited about margarine. They are eating it today in complete ignorance of the fact that they may well be eating themselves of a job tomorrow.

★

The law and farm water systems

ON page 12 of this issue our readers will find a most useful and informative article on the installation of plumbing and water systems. We should warn them, however, that if they adopt the suggestions made and try to instal a water system themselves they may run afoul of the law.

The legislatures of the prairies are now in session. We hope that representatives of some of the farm constituencies will take the question of restrictive codes in hand and get them amended to exempt farmers from their provisions. These codes are perhaps useful as public health measures in cities. Our suspicion is, however, that they offer far more protection to the plumbing trades than they do to consumers.

We don't want to argue that particular point. But we are convinced that the average farmer in Western Canada is thoroughly competent to instal his own water and sewer system. There are a few precautions to be taken. But these are hardly beyond the comprehension of farmers. And if farm families are going to enjoy the comforts of a home served by water and sewer they will have to do their own installations.

No branch of the building trade is more in demand these days in the cities. They can be lured out into the country only when the weather is good, and the offering of high prices for their work. Farmers not only should be permitted to instal their own systems, they should be encouraged to do so.

Here we have a constructive suggestion. Why not send the Ag-Reps to a short course on the fundamentals of plumbing? Then they could be of real service to the farmers when they decided to instal water systems. But so long as the law requires all such work to be done by licensed plumbers, who are not available to farmers, even this suggestion is fruitless. So let's take a good look at this law and see where and how it should be changed. And let's get it done this winter!



The Eighth Commandment

In Long Beach, Calif., Librarian Theodora Brewitt announced with relief that 1948 had been an unusual year: no one had stolen a Bible from the city library.

Higher Learning

In Olympia, Wash., St. Martin's College devoted its regular weekly science seminar to a new subject: "The mathematical analysis of a crap game."

Extenuation

In St. Louis, Postman Fred Knussman pleaded guilty to destruction of mail, but pleaded that he burned letters only when his arthritis was bothering him.

Light Fingers

In McKeesport, Pa., Automobile Dealer John C. Smouse complained to police that someone had stolen a new Lincoln right out of his display window.

Matter of Record

In St. Louis, the Governmental Research Institute announced the results of a survey in the city's magistrate courts: two stenographers didn't know shorthand, another couldn't type.

Textbook

In Little Rock, police caught up with a youth who had broken into an automobile, made off with a magazine called "Crime Does Not Pay."

Bad Form

In London, a judge gave George Edward Croxford a month in jail for biting the nose of Arthur McCartney, added sternly that such behavior was "not British."

Crystal Gazer

In Washington, Michael Prencipe, 18, prophesied to a Times-Herald inquiring photographer that 1949 "will be a good year for everyone," next day was arrested for housebreaking and bail-jumping by police who recognized his picture.

Lesser Evil

In Sunnyvale, Calif., wearied by Bob 'Sarvis' long-winded, 20-minute protest over a \$1 traffic fine, Judge Peter R. Bond paid the fine himself.

Drainage District

In Monroe, Ore., residents left their faucets running to keep the pipes from freezing, completely drained the reservoir.

Piece Work

In Savannah, J. H. Allen, convicted of stabbing William C. Henson, was fined \$1 for each of the 300 stitches taken in Henson's wounds. In Philadelphia, Dennis Callahan pleaded guilty to assault and battery, was given one month in jail for each of the 26 stitches taken in his victim.

His Honor

In Norfolk, Conn., the city council, considering an increase in Mayor Irving Freese's \$48-a-week salary, took note of the fact that he makes \$2 less than the garbage collectors.

Sedative

In Manchester, England, Margaret Allen explained to police why she had murdered Nancy Chadwick: "It would never have happened if I had had a smoke. I was irritable."

Mine Host

In Winnipeg, Manitoba, Walter Broughton baited his want ad for a cottage with a promise: the landlord would be "cordially invited to all parties."

Circumstantial

In Arlington, Va., Robert L. Thomas was acquitted of a numbers writing charge when he came up with the perfect defense: he couldn't write.

With the Silver

In Cleveland, doctors ministered to Mrs. Helen Sholtes, who had been shot in both legs by husband Andrew while they were celebrating their 25th wedding anniversary.

The Criminal Mind

In St. Louis, after Chef Samuel Patterson had assured two gunmen that he had no money, they settled for two slabs of apple pie.

Shhhh!

In Washington, the Department of Commerce announced that both National Baby Week and National Noise Abatement Week would begin on May 1, this year.

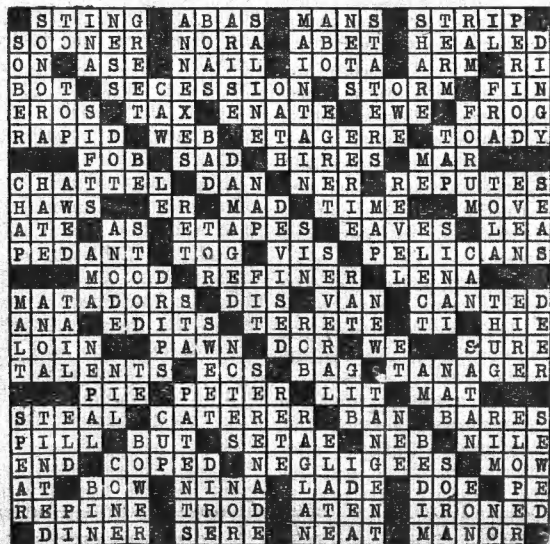
Repossession

In Springfield, Mass., when James Smith told the court that he could not pay a \$50 traffic fine, Judge Ralph S. Spooner suggested that he raise the money by selling his car.

Take It or Leave It

In Denver, Contest Addict Allene Melrose wondered what to do with the prize allowing her a 10% discount at a local mortuary.

LAST MONTH'S SOLUTION



Complete Blackleg Protection!

Immunize against both Blackleg and Malignant Edema with one dose of the Famous FRANKLIN Combination, **CLOSTRIDIUM CHAUVEI-SEPTICUS BACTERIN**

Seven years ago Franklin research showed this combination product to be the answer to complete Blackleg protection. From that time on we have been selling a rapidly increasing volume of it until today it is widely recognized with many localities using it almost exclusively.

Remember you get a full dose for Blackleg combined with a full dose for Malignant Edema—double protection at the price of one. **Write Today for Free Catalogue**

DEALERS Franklin Serum Co. of Canada Ltd.

217 - 8th Ave. East - Calgary, Alta.

Wherever There's Livestock There's Need for Franklin's

WHEN WRITING THE ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE "FARM AND RANCH REVIEW."



When the day comes for you to ease up, will you be dependent on others—or will you enjoy freedom from worry on a CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITY? Don't look back and say "If Only...." Look forward and say "I Will."



- A low-cost Canadian Government Annuity guarantees you as much as \$1200 a year for life.
- No medical Examination is required.
- Your Annuity cannot be seized under any law. You cannot lose your money even if your payments fall into arrears.
- Anyone, from 5 to 85, is eligible.

Annuities Branch

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

HUMPHREY MITCHELL Minister

A. MacNAMARA Deputy Minister

Canadian Government
ANNUITIES
Provide for Old Age

Mail this Coupon today POSTAGE FREE

Annuities Branch,
Department of Labour, Ottawa.

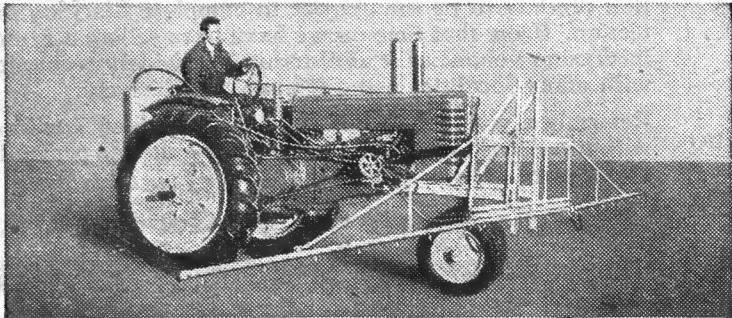
Please send me COMPLETE INFORMATION about Canadian Government Annuities.

NAME _____ (PRINT CLEARLY)

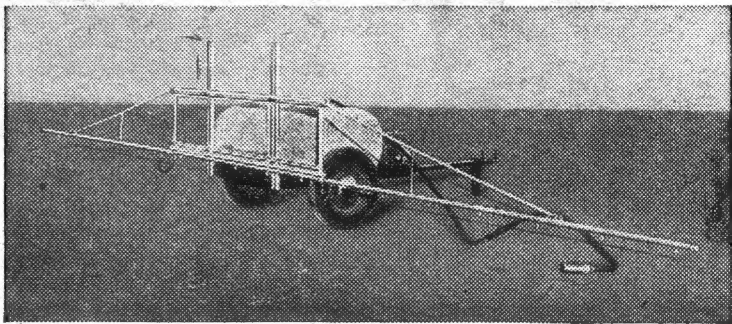
ADDRESS _____

FRR

Already acclaimed by thousands! Now look over the **ECO WEED SPRAYER** for yourself



SEE this tractor-mounted model with full 30-foot, 1" aluminum boom pipe which mounts on ANY tractor. Braced out to the ends so booms won't whip when the going's rough. Two outside 11' booms fold back for easy passage through gates or lanes. Boom delivery is all controlled from tractor seat. And it's simply and easily adjusted for height. Sturdy safety ratchet joint protects outside booms on contact with any obstacle.



AND LOOK at the trailer model. Here's the same famous sprayer as used on the tractor-mounted model. Teejet nozzles use only 5 gallons of liquid per acre. Husky 150-gallon hot galvanized tank mounted low on rubber tires for steady spraying. Filled in a jiffy. Multi-purpose filter keeps nozzles clean. AND AVAILABLE NOW . . . 10' extension booms and easy-to-use hand sweep boom for those hard-to-get-at patches.

FOR PERFECT RESULTS WITH ANY SPRAYER

'DIAMOND A'
2,4-D

"Diamond A" Amine and "Diamond A" Ester are manufactured under rigid control and supervision to guarantee consistent strength and efficiency. Your dealer can supply you.



Eco Weed Sprayers are already acclaimed by thousands of satisfied users. Get YOUR order in early. Contact the Eco dealer in your community right away. He can quickly give you full details and prices on Eco Sprayers and Attachments.

GET THIS FREE BOOKLET Specially prepared to answer all your questions about 2,4-D spraying. Write for your free copy on how, where and when to use 2,4-D today. It's yours for the asking. Don't miss it!

THE ECO SPRAYER IS MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY FOR ASHDOWN'S BY SERVICE STATION EQUIPMENT COMPANY LIMITED, WINNIPEG.

The J. H. ASHDOWN
HARDWARE CO. LIMITED

WINNIPEG - REGINA - SASKATOON - CALGARY - EDMONTON

Grasshoppers poised for attack but science will aid farmers in '49

By PHILIP A. NOVIKOFF

(Courtesy C.I.L. Oval)

THE Stranrear district in Saskatchewan is one of the best wheat growing areas in the world. The country there is as flat as the proverbial billiard table, with only the odd man-planted tree looming bravely on the horizon.

In May last spring Stranrear farmers regarded their crops with deep satisfaction — envisioning a bumper yield in the fall. Thousands of lush acres stretched out as far as the eye could see, like a great emerald carpet.

Then one day the green fields became marred with ugly stretches of bare land. The farmers rubbed their chins in alarm. They examined the blackened areas and found that the once lush vegetation had been eaten clean by billions of insects.

The grasshopper invasion had started!

Last year this scene was repeated in 170 of the 500 Saskatchewan municipalities and local improvement districts. Damage to western Canadian crops amounting to millions of dollars was wrought by the first onslaught of the grasshoppers. This year, according to a survey conducted by the Dominion Entomological Laboratory in Saskatoon, the invasion will be resumed on a much greater scale and might even equal the plague of 1940 when 'hoppers caused almost \$9,000,000 in damage to western crops. It should be noted, however, that more damage is expected during a dry year, when the crops are not as good as they might be, due to other conditions, than in a good year.

Grasshoppers and locust plagues have been the bane of mankind for centuries. Europe, Asia, Africa and South America know of their visits only too well. Control measures have been difficult and sometimes ridiculous. In Iran, for example, Koranic prayers were hung from poles in the fields to ward off the insects. Great armies of men have been used to drive them into trenches, trample and burn them. In 1918 flame-throwers were used in Palestine. They attracted so much attention that they are still in use and 50,000 hand machines are being currently employed in Argentina.

For many years it was believed that locust outbreaks occurred in regular cycles. This theory was shaken when an unpredicted invasion of Nigeria by the African migratory locust began in 1929 and covered 10 million square miles of Africa in the subsequent nine years.

A calamity of such major proportions caused entomologists from many countries to scurry for information. They spent the years 1930 to 1938 in the interiors of Africa and Asia and came out with some startling deductions. One finding was that certain outbreak areas existed in the two continents which were ideal climatically for breeding purposes and were actually the launching areas for large-scale invasions of territory many miles away.

With this knowledge in hand, the problem of control came closer to solution. The idea was to attack the enemy at his weakest point — his breeding grounds.

An attempt was made to form an international preventive service but the war intervened. British specialists, however, formed an anti-locust unit in the Middle East which is sending motorized baiting parties into practically every breeding spot in that

part of Eurasia. South Americans are seriously considering the formation of a Pan-American locust control organization.

In Canada the Federal government has its entomologists in the field working with provincial experts. Maps have been supplied to municipalities where outbreaks may occur. An intensive educational program has been launched to inform farmers of the gravity of the situation and how to cope with it.

The survey in Western Canada indicates that grasshopper-infested districts will consist of a large area of Saskatchewan south of a line running through Macklin, North Battleford and Prince Albert, and west of a line passing roughly through Rosthern, Wynyard, Semans, Indian Head, Midale and Estevan.

Manitoba, too, faces the worst grasshopper plague in 12 years. Preliminary tests suggest that 45 of the province's 120 municipalities will be affected. Heaviest infestations are expected in the Red River Valley from St. Pierre on the east, west to Roseisle and Morden, and south to the American border. A second front will extend from Lyleton and Killarney northeast to Plumas and Gladstone. Several square miles of eastern Alberta will be attacked.

Warned by the early reconnaissance of their entomological scouting parties, agricultural authorities in both provinces are girding themselves for a major war against the invaders this spring and summer. Municipal councils and farmers have been told where the enemy is most likely to strike and effective counter measures have been suggested.

Farmers have been instructed how to leave trap strips in fallow fields and bait these — not to sow infested stubble but to follow it and trap strip. The Saskatchewan government is supplying sodium arsenite poison and sawdust, with which the former is mixed, to municipalities. Manitoba and Alberta are following suit.

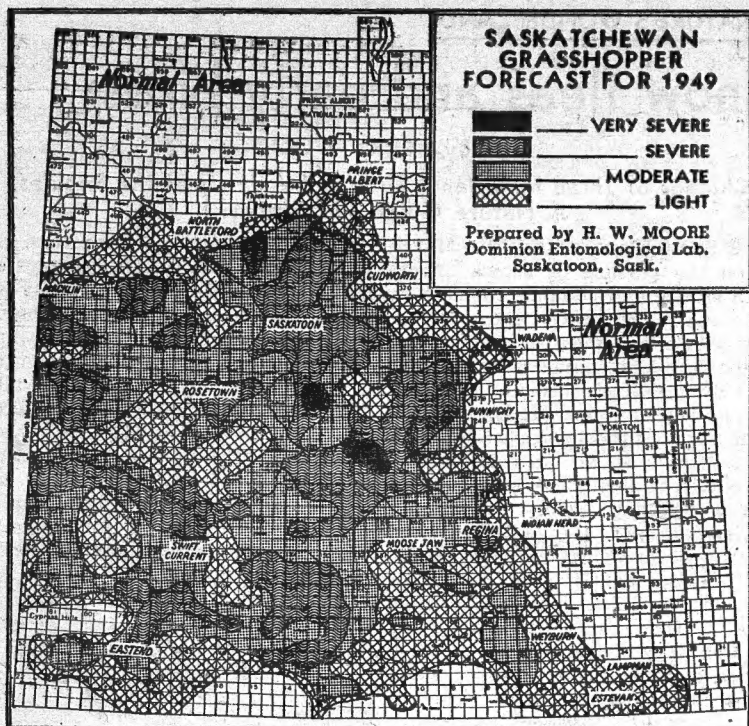
While sodium arsenite will be the major weapon this season, two new chemicals — chlordane and chlorinated camphene — are expected to make a supreme bid in the anti-grasshopper war. Unlike sodium arsenite which is broadcast by machine or hand when mixed with bran or sawdust, the latest chemicals can be sprayed over vegetation where grasshoppers are feeding.

Application is possible with standard spray equipment already in use by western farmers. Regular 2,4-D boom sprayers, Buffalo turbine sprayers, airplanes and helicopters — all may be used. Since aerial spraying can cover a large area in a short time, it is probable that provincial departments of agriculture will undertake this method.

Intensive research has shown that chlordane and chlorinated camphene give a higher initial kill and have a period of effectiveness from one to three weeks. One pound of chlordane should be sufficient to spray one acre while the recommended dosage for chlorinated camphene is one and one-half pounds per acre. The products will be marketed in the form of emulsion concentrates for dilution in water.

Fields where the vegetation is short, sparse and dry are no longer attractive to the grasshopper appetite.

(Continued on page 9)



Grasshopper Outbreak Forecast

The worst grasshopper plague to strike Saskatchewan in 10 years is expected to cover two-thirds of the province's agricultural area this spring. Based on surveys by the Dominion Entomological Laboratory, Saskatoon, the above forecast map for 1949 indicates the extent and varying intensity of the infestation. With crops threatened in some 200 municipalities and L.I.D.'s, Agricultural Minister I. C. Nollet warned recently that cultural control methods and poisoning of the insects immediately after hatching will be imperative this spring. Early hatching in relation to crop development is anticipated.

(Continued from page 8)

and poison bait has been found to be more effective and economical.

Agricultural chemists familiar with the effect of the new chemicals warn that forage treated with them should not be fed to dairy animals being fattened for slaughter since the poisons may accumulate in the animals' fatty tissues and render the meat unfit for food. Another possibility is that the poison may appear in milk and butter.

Neither chlordane or chlorinated camphene should be applied to fruits and leafy vegetables unless fruit or foliage to be eaten is first washed thoroughly. The insecticides should not be sprayed on legumes when in bloom or at the time of day when bees are active in the field.

These newest weapons against the invaders are a far cry from those used when grasshoppers first attacked Canadian crops. One of the earliest infestations on record was in Ontario in 1912 and two years following. At that time desperate agricultural authorities attempted to counter-attack with bacteriological warfare by intro-

ducing a special "deadly" germ, obtained from the Pasteur Institute in Paris, into the grasshopper ranks. The experiment proved unsuccessful "because of adverse weather conditions" at the time. A poison bait of bran, paris green, molasses and water was also tried, but although it is an effective method, it is very expensive.

Little was done to stop the 'hoppers when they swept up from the Dakotas into Saskatchewan in 1928. By 1930 the insects had spread northeast toward Saskatoon over 385,000 acres, of which 75,000 were completely destroyed. In the 1933 invasion 18.5 per cent of the province's wheat crop and 24.85 per cent of other grain crops were wiped out. The damage—\$13,000,000. Some 59 million acres were infested in varying degrees that year. By 1935 the infested acreage had increased to 83 million, dropping to 43,000 in 1936 because of damp weather the previous fall. In 1937, 49 million acres were reinfested but the 'hoppers had little to eat since drought left no crop to be devoured.

Butter wrappers from aluminum foil

ADVANCEMENT of dairying in Saskatchewan would not be affected by the introduction of oleomargarine, Dr. D. L. Gibson, head of the dairy department, University of Saskatchewan, told the 10th annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Agricultural College graduates.

The food value of oleomargarine was equivalent to butter, Dr. Gibson declared but observations elsewhere had shown that with the exception of those in the lower income brackets people did not prefer to use it.

Research done in the producer, processor-distributor, and consumer parts of the dairying industry was stressed for practical application in the future. The new dairy laboratory under construction at the University of Saskatchewan would permit a great deal more research to be carried on here, and its research capacities would be unsurpassed in Canada, Dr. Gibson declared.

A new laminated wrapper of alumin-

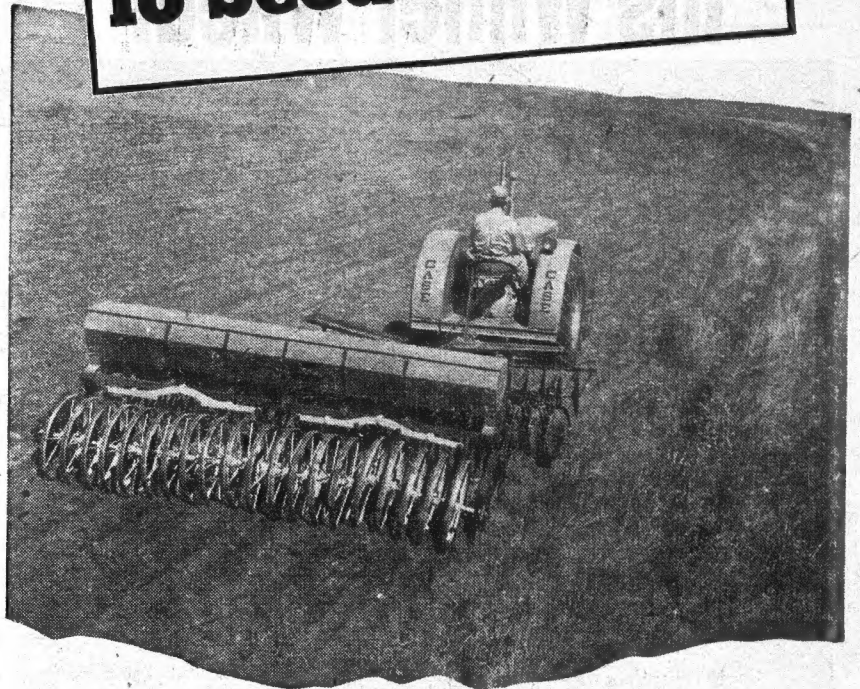
um foil which has been developed for butter may make possible the storing of butter in one pound prints for as long as six to nine months. Previously, butter has been shipped from Saskatchewan in 56-pound boxes since it could not be stored for long periods in separately wrapped one-pound prints.

The new wrapper, however, would retain moisture and flavor and reduce oxidation, making possible storage of the butter in individual prints. The wrappers could also be manufactured in an attractive way to appeal to the consumer.

While dairymen had done a wonderful job in selling the nutritional value of butter-fat the importance of skim milk had been left unstressed and the "best part of the milk" was being wasted. Skim milk contained protein, minerals, lactose, and water soluble vitamins.

"We must value skim milk more and butter-fat less," Dr. Gibson declared.

The RIGHT Way to Seed...



The RIGHT Drill to Use...

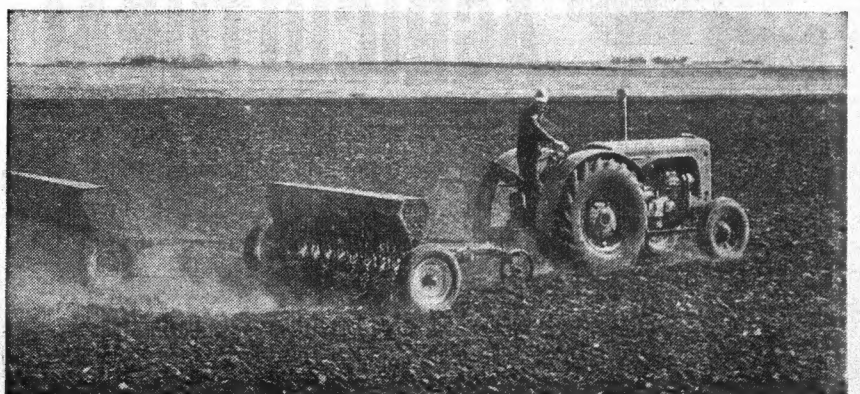
● In Western Canada, wheat should be drilled for best results. Both farm experience and test plot records support this seeding method above all others. Drilled grain, especially that planted by the deep-furrow method, has a better chance of survival, produces a more even stand, and consistently pays off in higher yields. In addition, it takes less high-priced seed to sow your fields, and drilling leaves ridges which help to shield the young seedlings against wind damage. A good drill is a sound investment for every Canadian wheat grower.

Case Seedmeter drills are made in many types and sizes to fit a great variety of needs. Your Case dealer will be glad to help you select the one which meets your requirements. Also, he will explain the Seedmeter design which assures equal seeding in every drill row. Above is pictured the Case deep-furrow press drill. Below is the new low-wheeled drill, which may be equipped with either chain coverers or press wheel attachment. See your dealer now—or write for folder. J. I. Case Co., Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Toronto.

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Weeds almost took over his Winter Wheat



Ben Bickner, Vanguard, Sask., uses Agricultural Weed-No-More to keep his fields free of weeds.

But He Saved His Crop with Agricultural Weed-No-More

Grain farmer Ben Bickner of Vanguard, Sask., sprayed his winter wheat in the spring with Green Cross Agricultural Weed-No-More. He says...

"Weeds were really bad in my winter wheat, until I used Agricultural Weed-No-More. 3 weeks after application weeds were almost completely gone. I figure that if I hadn't sprayed, weeds would have taken over the crop. My wheat would not have been worth harvesting."

You cannot afford to gamble with weed control. You've got to be sure! Give weeds half a chance and they'll spoil your harvest. Weed control with Weed-No-More is your promise of bigger yields and extra profits. Kill weeds in your crops with Agricultural Weed-No-More. It *penetrates quicker*... rainfall minutes after application cannot wash it off. It *acts faster*... kills weeds more quickly than any other weed-killer. It's *safe*... used according to directions, it will not harm crops.

Weed-No-More Now Proved Superior 2,4-D Formulation

1948 research showed that the ingredients in a 2,4-D Ester formulation, *other than the Ester*, are important to the product's performance. The tests employed combinations of different emulsifiers, carriers and couplers with the 2,4-D Ester. *Results proved conclusively the importance of the other ingredients in Agricultural Weed-No-More.* Those other ingredients make it suspend more readily... mix more easily with hard waters... safer for crops... give quicker knock-down and better control of weeds.

Use Green Cross Agricultural Weed-No-More...
proved on over 1,500,000 acres of Canadian grain.

Green Cross **AGRICULTURAL**
WEED-NO-MORE

(Quick-Penetrating ESTER of 2,4-D) *Reg'd. trade-mark

Made by GREEN CROSS INSECTICIDES Sutherland Ave. at Euclid St., Win., Man.

IN NATURE'S WONDERLAND

Snow fleas and early birds

By KERRY WOOD

(Author of Three Mile Bend, Birds and Animals of the Rockies, A Nature Guide for Farmers.)

THE Snow Fleas come out in March on the surface of snows underneath spruce and poplar woods. Yes, we actually do have Snow Fleas. They aren't true members of the flea family, but that name is applied to the tiny creatures because of their flea-like hop or jump. They are blue-black little animals measuring about one-sixteenth of an inch in length, soft bodied and wingless, but equipped with a peculiar under-body muscle flap that permits them to hop two and sometimes three inches into the air. And they frequently indulge in those amazing, flea-like hops when they come to the snow's surface during late February and March.

Here and there, for a space measuring three or four feet in diameter, the snow will be positively black with them. If there is some sharp-sided depression in the snow, such as a man's or dog's footprint, literally hundreds of the tiny Snow Fleas may fall into the depression and be trapped there, their squirming bodies piling up an inch deep or more. I have lifted them by the tablespoonful out of such depressions, which will give you an idea as to how numerous they are at times.

Yet most people do not know that we have such creatures here in Western Canada, and always look at me with a "you're daft!" expression in their eyes when I mention the interesting Snow Fleas. Look around on the snow's surface the next time you go into a conifer forest. You have more chance of seeing the fleas in the early morning and during the late afternoon, when the atmosphere is more apt to be moist. They can stand cold temperatures, but do not like dry coldness and they don't like the direct sunlight at midday. Look for a blackish smudge on the snow's surface, then get close and you'll see hundreds and thousands of the tiny crawling and jumping creatures.

Migration Begins

Starting off with Snow Fleas, March is a month that has many moods and variety to show the nature student. Some of the winter birds become restless; a few varieties, such as the Snow Buntings, begin their migrations northward to the tundra prairies of the Arctic. The Redpolls, often called Winter Canaries by farmers because of their sweet, lilting whistles, also start migrating away from our settled fields, where they help us by feasting on weed-seeds all winter long. Pine Grosbeak males warble often and prettily as the warmer suns awaken the dormant mating impulse again. Chickadees utter their clear "Spring's Coming" whistles more frequently, then start selecting mates. Blue Jays and Magpies also begin to form two-bird teams. And the hardy Great Horned Owls quite frequently deposit eggs in their down-lined nests by mid-March. During exceptional springs they sometimes hatch out young ones before the month is over.

Several birds are early nesters, with owls among the first to deposit eggs. The Canada Jays of the foothills frequently start nesting as early as February, and usually have young ones to feed during March. They build tight nests, warmly lined with feathers; the eggs are deposited at the bottom of a deep pocket which the incubating bird can completely cover with her body. Males seem to take turns with the females at the

egg-setting among early nesters, as a provision to ensure that the eggs are never left exposed to the chilly air. Sometimes the Canada Jay broods eggs when the temperature is twenty degrees below zero and colder; often the birds are feeding fledgling birds when a March blizzard rages across the land. Tough birds, the jays.

We hear the pleasant and continual tolling of the Saw-whet and Richardson's Owls during March, strangely musical "to-to-to-to-to" whistlings repeated hour after hour during the nights of March and April as the little 8-inch owls sing their love-calls. They, too, are early nesters.

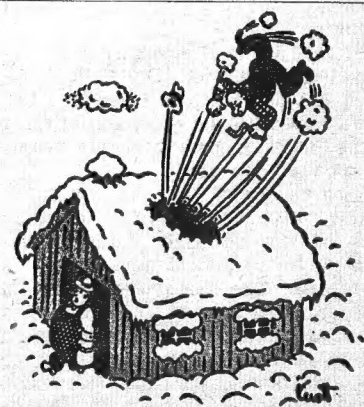
Signs of Spring

By mid-month we start looking for the spring arrivals from the south. Among the first to come every year are the Tree Sparrows, but only the keen bird student notices these hedge-row birds. They are sizeable sparrows, with a distinguishing spot of brown in the midst of the grey breast. They have a twittering note or two, pleasant to hear as they busy themselves among the fence-row shelter shrubbery.

Crows are also among the earliest birds to come. I believe that most of us, even farmers and sportsmen who have reasons to dislike crows, experience a pleasurable thrill when we hear our first crow in the springtime. Old Blackie is often a bad bird, but never an uninteresting one. He plays his villain role with a verve and dash plus a debonair bearing. His derisive "Caw-rrr, Caw-rrr!" amidst the snowy landscape of March makes us turn with a half-smile towards the old rascal, and we note that he is perched on a tree top well beyond gun-range.

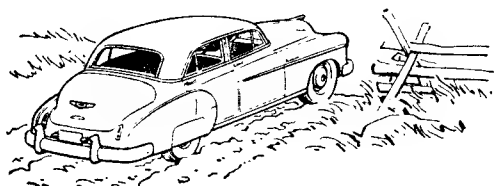
Among the first six varieties of birds to be listed as early arrivals, you'll be sure to find one of the water-fowl family. Some mallard ducks spend the winter in Canada, right here in the prairie west.

But the springtime is never really official with most of us until we see our first Bluebird and Robin. The Mountain Bluebird of the west is one of our most beautiful birds, while the cheery warbles of the Robin could ill be spared from our spring pleasures. These early-comers sometimes suffer because of their hurry to join us here in Canada, but before long the sun starts melting the winter snows and March winds blow warmly across the shrinking drifts. By the end of the month we've got a score of bird names on our First Arrival list, plus a crocus flower from a sunny hillside. Spring has come again.



"Watch that tractor, Edgar - it kicks."

Farmers expect more from a car . . . that's why they think Chevrolet's the most beautiful BUY of all!



Farmers know that Chevrolet has plenty of power for the tough back roads

Driving conditions can get pretty rugged in the country, but no road's too rough or rutted for the smooth power of Chevrolet's Valve-In-Head Thrift-master engine. This sturdy power unit has proved its dependability, efficiency and durability on the "world's toughest proving ground," as well as in millions of miles of actual farm use.

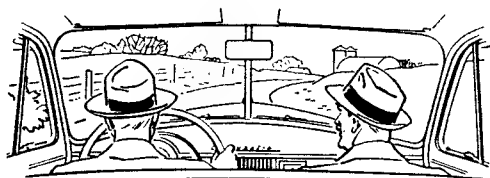


There are no two ways about it — a car has to be good to measure up to a farmer's standards! For on the farm, value is what counts . . . and value is what Chevrolet delivers. Chevrolet gives the farmer more of everything he wants in a car—long-lasting beauty and styling; powerful, tireless engine performance ; ease of handling and riding comfort; thrifty operation and upkeep — at the lowest cost. For rural Canada's money, Chevrolet is *the most beautiful buy of all!*

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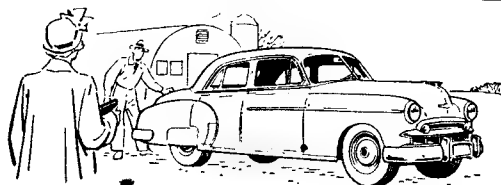
CHEVROLET

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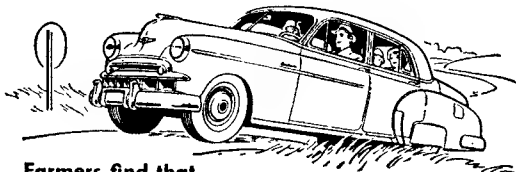
Farmers like the all-around view they get from Chevrolet's wide safety plate glass

The new Chevrolet has curved windshield, thinner windshield pillars and 30% more window area all around. You can really see where you're going and what's going on in every direction. You get greater driving enjoyment—you get greater driving safety from Chevrolet's greater visibility.



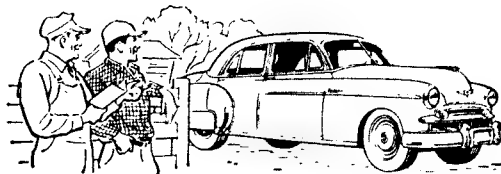
Farmers like to go to town in Chevrolet's kind of style—a style that will be good for a long time to come

The modern, luxury look of the new Chevrolet is no candy coating! This rugged beauty can take on the toughest workday chores you'll put to it. It'll take them for years and years, and still keep the "Sunday best" appearance that makes you so proud you're a Chevrolet owner.



Farmers find that Chevrolet carries the whole family in comfort . . . and a big trunk-load, too

Chevrolet's spacious "Five-Foot" seats afford generous helpings of head, leg and elbowroom. (Six grown-ups can ride in comfort.) The trunk's giant-size, too—big enough for all those bulky packages you buy in town. And the whole family will enjoy the added riding comfort of Chevrolet's low centre of gravity.



Farmers know that Chevrolet gives a good accounting for every dollar put in

Count up all the high-priced car advantages you get at lowest cost in Chevrolet—Certi-Safe Hydraulic Brakes; push-button starter; Hand-E-Gearshift; improved Unitized Knee-Action ride; airplane-type shock absorbers; Box-Girder Frame, to mention a few. You'll agree that Chevrolet is far and away the most beautiful BUY of all!

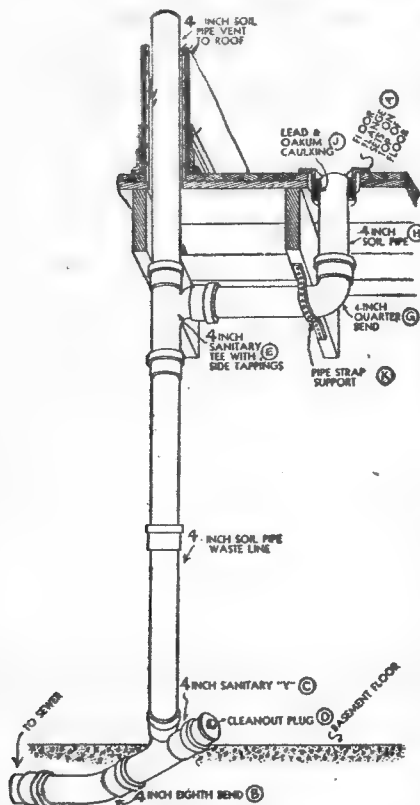
MANY farmers are at the present time thinking of installing running water in their homes. While plumbing codes in most provinces prohibit any installation of plumbing, by persons other than certified plumbers, it is hoped that arrangements can be made whereby some of the work may be done by rural home owners. Water supply piping is especially adaptable to installation by home owners. In any case an understanding of some of the more important points of plumbing should be of interest.

Let us first look into the water supply. Most farms have a well as a source of water. This may be a well penetrating a natural watertable or a well beside a dugout, as is the case in dry areas or in areas of highly mineralized water. In any case the water must be pumped to the house. The usual farm pump has a capacity of about 5 gallons per minute. A one-inch pipe will be of sufficient size for this flow. A 1½-inch pipe is preferable for flows of 5 to 10 gallons per minute, especially if the length of pipe is over 100 feet. Galvanized pipe is usually used.

In most western soils corrosion of galvanized pipe is fairly rapid, and it may last only 5 years or so, if it is not protected. It is a good idea to lay the pipe inside weeping tile, installing unions at the well and basement. This will facilitate removal of the pipe and also prevent external corrosion. The cost of weeping tile is approximately 20c per foot.

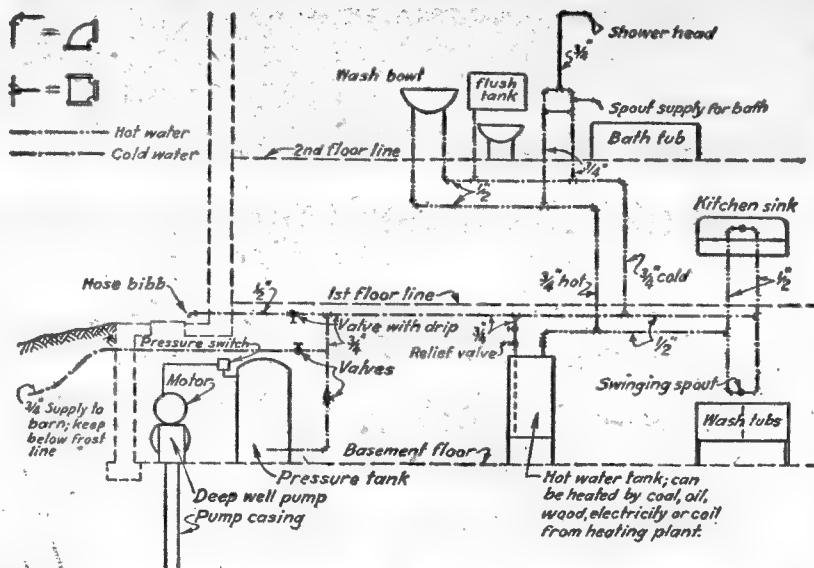
Inside Storage

Once the water is brought to the house, there should be some means of storing it. An automatic system



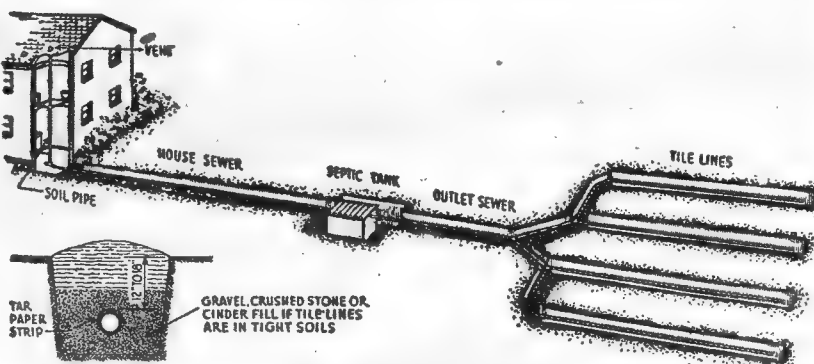
using a pneumatic tank is ideal for farms where electricity is available. A gravity tank (open tank) in the attic, is often used if pumping is by windmill, i.e., the engine may be shut off automatically. Pneumatic tanks may have a capacity of 40 to 50 gallons. Gravity tanks are usually of 150-gallon capacity.

From either type of tank a ¾-inch pipe should be run to the hot-water tank. The water may be heated by coils in a furnace, range, or small gas heater. In any case the tank cannot be located below the heating coil. It is always a good idea to insulate hot-water tanks and piping. From the hot-water tank a ¾-inch pipe should be run to the bathroom group



How to install a farm water and plumbing systems

(Special correspondence)

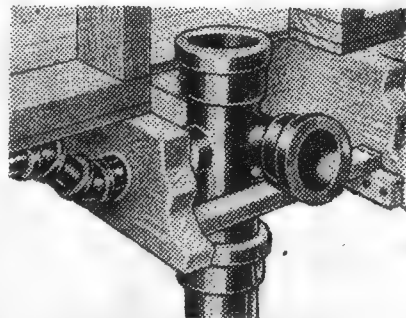


where a ½-inch branch is taken off to the bathtub and a ¾-inch to the basin. A ½-inch line should be run to the kitchen sink.

The size of cold-water lines should be approximately as follows: A ¾-inch line is used in runs over 25 feet in length, or where more than one fixture is served, i.e., a ¾-inch line to the bathroom, and a ½-inch to the kitchen sink. If the bathroom and kitchen sink are grouped closely the ¾-inch line will serve all of the fixtures with ½-inch branch to bathtub and to the kitchen sink and a ¾-inch branch to the toilet flush tank, and to the basin.

Inside water supply pipe may be copper but is more usually of galvanized wrought iron. All water supply piping should have a slight but positive slope upward toward the point of use. This will enable draining the whole system from the lowest point. Pipe dope made of a paste of graphite and boiled linseed oil or litharge and glycerine should be applied to external threads on screwed joints to ensure a watertight joint. Commercial pipe dope is available.

Roughing in dimensions may be obtained from the person selling the fixtures.



Sanitary Tapped Tee Held in Place by Wood Cleats.

Drainage Takes Care

The drainage plumbing requires a bit more care in installation. The usual material used is galvanized

wrought iron for pipe less than 3 inches in diameter. In such pipe screwed joints are used. All underground drains under a building must be of cast iron, with leaded joints; as must be also the soil stack, and usually the stack vent. Cast-iron pipe may be cut, by encircling the pipe with a cold chisel cut and hammering on the pipe at this point.

At a point 5 feet outside of the house the drain may be vitrified tile, transite or No-co-rode pipe, and is then called a house sewer.

All horizontal drains less than 4 inches in diameter are installed on a slope of ¼ inch per foot in the direction of flow. All changes in direction of horizontal drains are made with a "T"ee, "Y" and a cleanout is thus installed. A cleanout must also be installed at the base of the soil stack. The house drain (handling toilet waste) must be 4-inch cast iron. The soil stack may be 3-inch cast iron. It is preferable to have the soil stack 4 inches in diameter below the toilet bend. The toilet bend is 3-inch-cast iron.

With the following provisions a stack vent will suffice, i.e., no separate vents required.

- (1) fixtures within 5 feet of soil stack
- (2) waste from these fixtures enters the soil stack at or above toilet bend
- (3) not more than one (1) toilet and three (3) (some codes allow four) smaller fixtures are thus vented in one such stack-vented group.

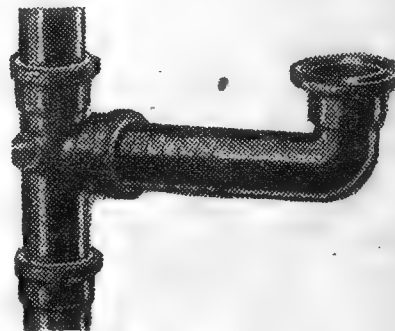
A bathroom group on one floor, and a kitchen sink on that floor (if within 5 feet), may thus be installed without separate venting. Should the kitchen sink be over 5 feet away, it must be separately vented. Any fixtures draining into a soil stack or drain below a toilet bend, must be separately vented in order to prevent syphonage. A 1¼-inch vent will

serve two 1¼-inch traps. A 2-inch vent will serve one to three ¾- or 4-inch traps.

All fixture drains must be trapped (except those fixtures having integral traps, i.e., toilets and slop sinks) no fixture should be trapped twice. The size of the trap is the same as the size of the drain, i.e., bathtub 1½ inches, basin 1¼ inches, kitchen sink 1½ inches.

It is very important that recessed fittings be used in all drainage lines in order to avoid subsequent trouble, with drains plugging. Try to avoid long drain runs from the kitchen sink as they have a tendency to plug up.

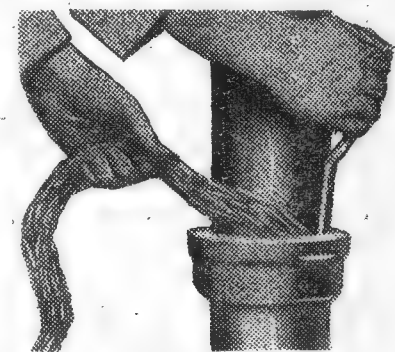
To complete the system a septic tank should be installed. The septic tank is preferably followed by a sub-



Closet Bend in Tee.

surface drainfield of weeping tile. These drains should be 2 feet, and at the most 30 inches, below the ground surface. The septic tank should have a minimum liquid capacity of 330 Imperial gallons if not more than eight persons will be served by it. Concrete septic tanks with dosing syphons are recommended. The dosing syphons aid in preventing freezing and also make full use of a drainfield. For more details on septic tanks, write to your Provincial Department of Health.

The cost of a plumbing installation is of prime importance. A very approximate figure for a complete farm installation installed by a plumber is about \$1,200.00. The increased value of your home once plumbing is installed is far greater than this amount. The above figure includes an



Packing Oakum in Joint.

automatic pressure system and a septic tank. Although people living in cities are envied because of the facilities in their homes, you can install a system equally good for a few hundred dollars more. The cost of your water in cents per gallon will in the long run be less than that of a city home owner.

A closer estimate of cost may be gained from your local plumber. Each installation will vary in cost due to differences in amount of pipe used, number of fixtures installed, quality of fixtures. For example a monel metal or stainless steel sink may be installed in the kitchen. The cost of of such a sink is much higher than that of a cast-iron enamelled sink.

The installation of running water may begin by putting in a kitchen sink and drain. This simple system can then be added to. In completion you will probably want a kitchen sink, a laundry tub and a bathroom containing a bathtub, toilet and basin.

WHAT'S the difference between a show place and an eye-sore? If you have built a new farm home, or remodelled an old one, that question concerns you. It's just as easy to have one as the other because fundamentally the only difference between the two is difference in approach.

Let's put it this way. Someone once defined a weed as a flower out of place. A show place is just the reverse, it is where the flowers and shrubs and the house are all IN place. Flowers and shrubs and trees in their proper place can beautify a home, enhance its appearance in every way. But take the same flowers, the same shrubs, the same trees and plant them OUT of place and they will ruin the appearance of the whole landscape.

So let's talk about some of the fundamentals of landscape gardening. We start with the house, and we ask ourselves a question—why plant shrubs and trees and flowers? Don't answer this too quickly or you may get into trouble. Here are our answers:

Trees are planted to break the wind and provide background both for the house and the shrubs and garden. Two things are important to remember. We plant things to give the house its proper setting as we approach it; and we plant them to beautify the outlook from the inside. The large trees that will tower above the house and provide shade, these should be placed at the back of the house. When they mature they will provide a frame for the home.

Trees belong in a lot of places. The front lawn is not one of those places. Keep the lawn clear, and don't clutter it up with flower beds, either.

You will want to plant some shrubs along the front of the house, to provide a green frame for your flowers. For this purpose choose dark green or medium green foliage. Golden, variegated or bright red colors don't belong in the front. They detract attention from the house. That applies to flowers and shrubs alike.

As a general rule, a shrub should be placed on each side of the doorway and taller growing shrubs at each corner of the house. In between smaller dwarf varieties can be planted but it is always better to err on the side of too few than too many.

And what about flowers? By all means, have them in abundance. But plant your flower gardens where you will get the maximum enjoyment from them. They are best planted in large bays around the edges of the property. Then, no matter what wind you chance to look out of, a pleasant sight will hit your eye.

Instead of planting your favorite trees in the middle of the front yard, where you can never really see them, and where they ruin the appearance of your house, place them where you will see them most often, and put them far enough away so that you can get the best possible view of them.

A blue spruce is a weed in the front yard. But establish a spruce grove down one side of your farm yard, or where it can be seen from your front window or bedroom window, and it will be the sensation of the countryside in a very few years.

And to get the maximum enjoyment from your plantings, remember we have a long winter on the prairies. Get some color into your garden that will brighten December and January. That can be done with blue spruce, white birch and ornamental shrubs and trees with brightly colored bark.

With a little care, it is really no trick at all to have color in your garden the year round. Flower borders yield dividends in satisfaction in direct proportion to the care taken in planning before planting. From early April, when the bold little blue

Will your new farm home be a show place or an eye-sore?

By NORMAN FLANDERS

Siberian squills usher in the first hardy perennial that will bloom from bloom, until the last Michelmas daisy dies in October, something new should be coming into bloom every week.

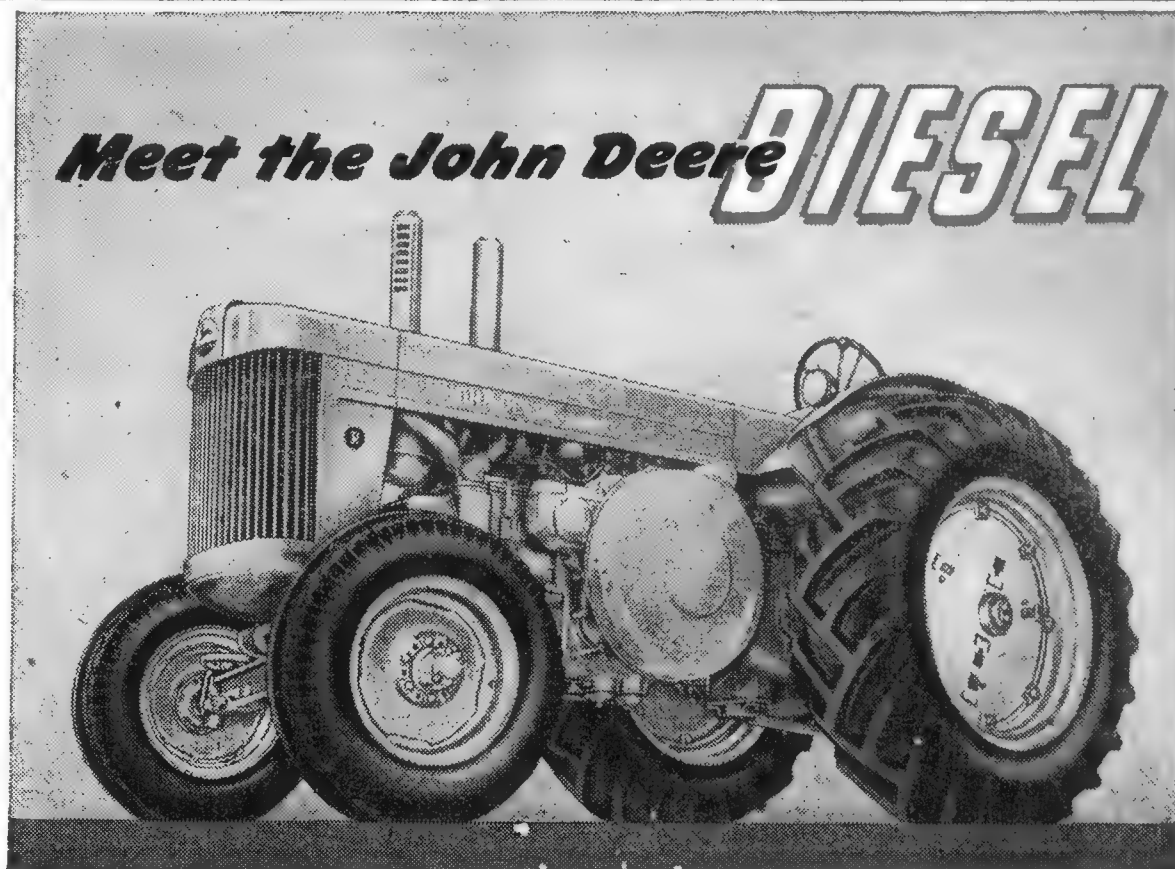
The squills can be followed by tulips, iris, pinks, gasplant, peonies, lupins, daylilies, gaillardia, larkspur, lilies, baby's breath, lythrum, etc. Mor-den Pink Lythrum, for example, is a

hardy perennial that will bloom from June until early September.

Above all, bear in mind as you go about your landscaping that your farmstead, like all Gaul, is divided into three parts: The approach or public area which includes the front lawn; the service area which includes the place clothes are hung, and the

private garden or recreational area. Each of these requires separate treatment, but each must blend in with the other to make a more attractive whole.

The best bet of all, for farmers as well as city people, is to make up a party and combine a picnic with a visit to the nearest experimental farm. It doesn't matter where you live in the West, there will be a farm within reasonable driving distance and a visit, particularly on a fine Sunday in spring, will pay rich dividends to home gardeners and landscapers.



YOU'VE heard about this great new tractor. Many of you have seen it on trial runs throughout the country where it passed every test with flying colors. Now, it's in production, and what a tractor it is!

A "heavyweight" among wheel types, the Model "R" has the knockout punch to whip those big jobs in a hurry—the stamina to slug it out continuously under heavy loads in hard, grueling conditions with fewer time-outs for adjustment and repair.

Naturally, you expect greater fuel economy from a Diesel-type engine but you'll be surprised how much farther your fuel dollar goes in the Model "R." Equally important, maintenance expense is bound to be less because the Model "R" is a two-cylinder tractor—with half the pistons, bearings, injectors, etc., required in other wheel-type Diesel tractor engines... with remaining parts built correspondingly heavier, stronger. This means less wear, greater freedom from trouble... fewer, lower repair bills.

In modern design, the "R" is a stand-out. It has the famous John Deere Hydraulic Powr-Trol for effortless operation

of heavy implements. Both Powr-Trol and the power shaft are controlled by an independent clutch for continuous operation when desired. There's a speed for every job. An auxiliary engine provides instant starting.

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From drawing board to final production, the new Model "R" represents 12 years of designing, developing, and testing under the most severe conditions. It's a tractor you can buy with confidence, own with growing satisfaction through the years ahead.

From every angle, the Model "R" is the new leader in its field. Here at last is a really simple, easy-to-understand Diesel tractor that will provide the complete answer to your big-power needs. Make arrangements with your John Deere dealer to see it at your earliest opportunity!

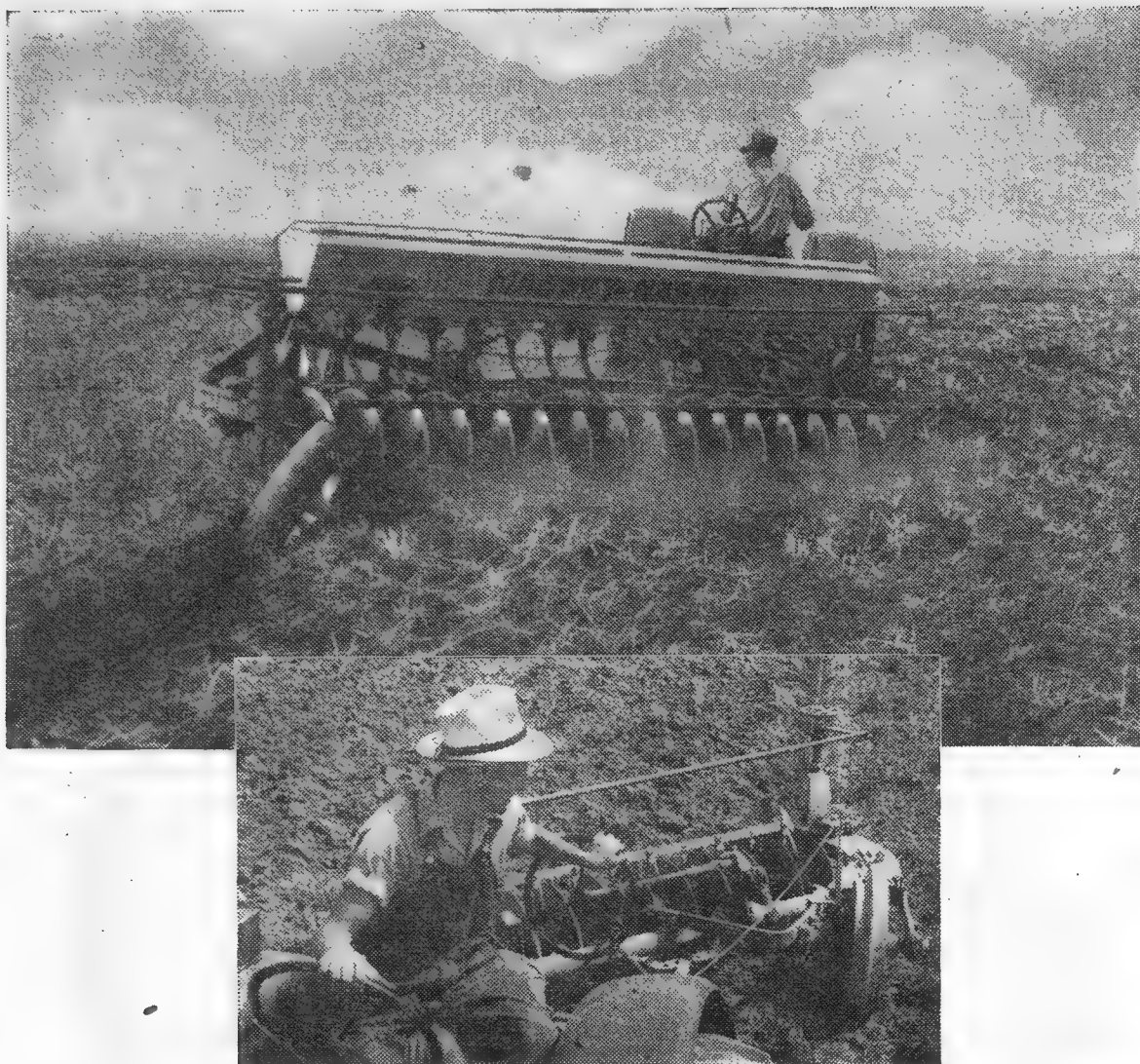
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MODEL



DIESEL





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Farmers all over the country are saving time and energy—and doing a much more efficient job—because of the special features on the Massey-Harris 509 Roto-Lift One-Way Disc. The "Roto-Lift" raises the discs clear of the ground without raising the frame or grain box. This means that the action is smoother, quicker, easier on the whole machine—and takes less power. And the discs can't drop abruptly when you put them into the ground. They settle down smoothly *under power*.

The Massey-Harris Roto-Lift One-Way Disc is easy to handle in any field. You can turn left or right, or back up, as desired. This saves time and does a cleaner job.

The Depth-Control mechanism is within easy reach at all times and gives you instantaneous action. You don't have to get off the tractor to make adjustments. Just reach around and turn the hand wheel.

In uneven ground the Flexible Floating Hitch gives you even cultivation at the depth you want . . . because the working position of the discs is not affected by the movement of the tractor. In backing up the hitch locks automatically in a fixed position.

All these practical advantages save time, save power, help you do the job more efficiently. See your Massey-Harris dealer about the Massey-Harris 509 One-Way Disc!

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A British view of the Canada-U.K. wheat agreements

ON this matter of compensation, however, Britain could make out a very strong case. Admittedly the price for Canadian wheat sold to Britain in 1946-47 and 1947-48—\$1.55 a bushel—was well below the corresponding Chicago quotations. But under the Canadian contract, Britain took 160 million bushels of wheat a year off the world market, which in itself tended to accentuate the rise in the "world" price. Canadian farmers may look back in retrospect and imagine that they could have secured a higher price for their wheat by selling it on the "free" market. Yet it is doubtful whether, if that had happened, total Canadian farm income would have increased to any considerable extent. The high wheat prices during 1947 and 1948 were directly related to the large-scale purchases of the US Commodity Credit Corporation to prevent wheat being fed to livestock.

Britain's obligation under clause 2(b) of the wheat contract must be reviewed in the light of these facts. It would be unfair to take the simple difference between the contract price and the world price. Allowance must be made for the security given to the Canadian farmers, for their restricted alternative outlets, and for the exaggeration of the world prices of wheat caused by the existence of the Canadian wheat pact and by the buying policy of the US Commodity Credit Corporation. On this line of reasoning, Britain's obligations would be smaller than is sometimes imagined. •

Let Your Head Save Your Feet

R. P. Dixon, Supervisor of Dairy Herd Improvement, Alberta Department of Agriculture, suggests that many farmers fail to realize the amount of unnecessary work done during the course of the daily chores. While it is true that there are limitations to the amount of change that can be effected, it is also true that every dairy farmer can make many changes that will simplify dairy labour chores.

Can you trace your steps from the time you walk into the barn in the morning? Is the fork hanging in the one corner where you can reach it to clean down or do you have to walk to the other end of the barn? When you go to feed hay is the hay fork handy right where you want it or do you have to walk all the way back for a fork? How far is it to the milk house from the barn? Could this distance be reduced to cut down on the amount of walking? Are you using a feed cart to eliminate walking back and forth to the chop bin? Do you follow a fast milking programme thus reducing the amount of time spent in milking? Those are only a few of the ways in which dairy chores can be made easier.

If you are planning to build a new dairy barn or remodel your present one, it will pay you to look into the advantages of the loosehousing and milking parlor type of barn. With this type of housing it is possible to save up to 20% in cleaning and 22% in milking time. Useful information on modern buildings for the dairy herd is available from the Dairy Branch, Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

International Commentary

Western Europe is moving toward a federal union

By BEN MALKIN

EUROPE has moved a step closer to federation. The body that is being formed, to be called the Council of Europe, is far from being a United States of Europe. But it is a beginning. It will consist of two chambers. First, there will be a "Cabinet," with each of the countries in the council — Britain, France, Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg — represented. The Cabinet can make decisions affecting all five countries, but each member of the cabinet will have a veto power. So decisions must be unanimous to be effective.

Secondly, there will be a chamber of representatives, with delegates from each country. This chamber will not be able to make decisions, but will be authorized to pass resolutions which the individual nation members of the council need not implement.

It sounds as if very little progress toward a United States of Europe has therefore been made, and perhaps that is so. But the national jealousies in Europe are so intense, the difference between countries so great, that even the Council of Europe as presently constituted represents great progress. It must be remembered that in these countries alone five languages are represented, for Belgium is bilingual. And if Italy is invited to join, as she probably will be, a sixth language will be added.

Certain fundamental pressures are forcing western European statesmen toward a federated Europe. First, there is the need for defence. No one of the countries concerned, not even Britain, can any longer defend itself. Alliances are not altogether satisfactory, for treaties have been broken in the past, and can be in the future. For military reasons, a federation is a necessity, and it will be recalled that the Communist threat that arose from the Red seizure of Czechoslovakia in February, 1948, within a week brought about conferences with a view to forming a Western Union.

Economic Pressure

A second consideration is economic. Under modern conditions, where mass production requires mass markets, individual European countries have neither the productive capacity nor the markets to survive. But by federating they could create a huge market, free of customs barriers, of more than 150,000,000 people. With such a market, mass production methods would be practical, and a rising standard of living likely.

Should the threat of war remain, and the need for a larger economic unit than that possessed by any individual country in western Europe be more widely recognized, further progress toward a real United States of Europe can be expected. And such a federation will serve to buttress world peace, for it will serve as a buffer between the United States and Russia.

The Truman Program

In his inaugural address, President Truman suggested a "bold new program" for world peace, which is still being hotly discussed in the United States and which may change the course of world history. His idea is for the backward areas of the world — and they cover most of the globe, from Cairo to Shanghai, and from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn — to

be aided by technical help and investment from the West in raising their standard of living.

Much of such a program could, and should be, handled by the United Nations. One way to strengthen that organization is to put it to work. The United Nations Economic and Social Council already has technical experts — engineers, scientists and so on — who could be loaned to substandard countries so that they might build dams, irrigation projects, roads. The Food and Agricultural Organization can loan the services of experts in agriculture, fisheries and forestry, and in fact already does so. And the World Bank could loan money for investment purposes. As much as possible of the work needed in helping backward countries to improve their living standards should be undertaken by these agencies.

For the United States to attempt it alone, even with the purest of motives, is to court the charge of imperialism. It is doubtful whether the people of Asia, South America and Africa would accept help from the United States unless they had iron-clad guarantees that the U.S. would not exploit them. Such guarantees are difficult to keep. Colonial peoples, who for centuries have been exploited for their own good, know that. President Truman's vision of repulsing Communism expansion by raising living standards in areas that were formerly colonies is good as far as it goes, but it should be done by international agencies, not the United States, and it should not stop at the idea of fighting Communism, but should consider the lifting of living standards everywhere as good in itself.

Dehorn livestock with a brush

STOCKMEN have long looked for a simple and humane method of stopping horn growth. Such a method has now been claimed to be produced in a laboratory in the United States and used with excellent results.

The new solution, called "Pol," is a mixture of antimony trichloride, salicylic acid and flexible collodion, and is about as simple to use as finger nail polish. The job is done best when the calf is 3 to 10 days old. The hair is clipped around the horn area and the solution applied to the horn



button with a small brush. The calf may be released almost immediately as the collodion causes very fast drying with caustic action continuing under a flexible film which is harmless even if licked by the cow. In three or four weeks the film-like scab drops off leaving a well healed surface and in a short time hair grows over the whole area, with the horns completely destroyed. This method is said to do away with possible injury to calves and to eliminate all danger of fly infection.

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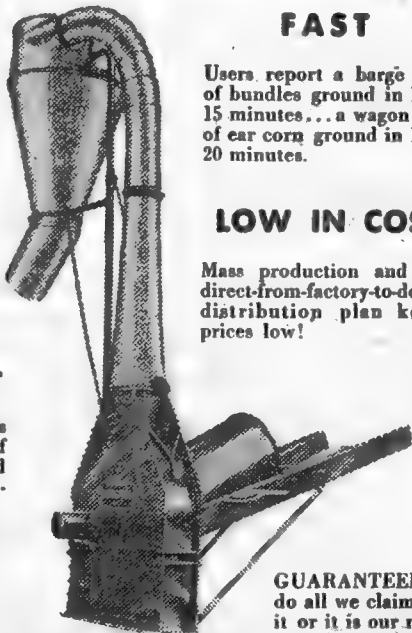
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Improved care of turkey flocks results in early egg production

IMPROVED methods of feeding, breeding and housing are having their effects on the number of turkey hatching eggs being produced for commercial hatcheries, states D. C. Foster, poultry specialist for the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. This is of particular benefit to the industry in view of the present trend among flock owners in Manitoba to buy day-old poults rather than to hatch their own turkey poults at home, Mr. Foster states.

"A few years ago it was usual for turkey hens to come into production in the early spring," Mr. Foster points out. "However, we have just learned that at least two Approved Flock Owners have already made their first shipments of turkey eggs to a Winnipeg hatchery." By January 31st, Earl H. Loughheed, Bagot, owner of

172 approved females, had shipped 1,000 turkey hatching eggs. The other owner of early-producing hens, Isaac K. Plett, Lorette, was collecting between 30 and 40 eggs from his approved flock of 50 turkey hens during the last week of January.

"These results are phenomenal considering the recent severe weather conditions and the fact that these farmers are not operating on a strictly commercial basis," Mr. Foster declares.

to wireworms, which take out \$25,000,000 annually from Canadian farmers' pockets, but spells death to smuts, root rots and seedling blight diseases.

Agricultural scientists are hailing this insecticide as a major victory in their constant war on insects and seed diseases. Previously, entomologists were able to control insects attacking the portion of the plant growing above ground, but have never developed weapons against soil inhabiting insects. Farmers attempted to combat wireworm injury by increasing the rate of seeding. Heavier than usual applications of fertilizer were made to give extra growth and vigor to plants in an attempt to increase their capacity to overcome effects of wireworm feeding.

New chemical for wireworm and fungi control

A NEW double-barrelled chemical claimed to be deadly to wireworms, soil-inhabiting insects and seed and soil-borne fungus diseases, will be introduced this spring in Canada for the first time by the agricultural chemicals division of Canadian Industries Limited.

Known commercially as "Benesan," the product is a special formulation of benzene hexachloride containing a high percentage of the potent gamma isomer. It is applied to grain as a seed treatment before sowing in the spring. In tests conducted by government experimental stations across the Dominion last year, it proved so deadly that only five ounces were required for the amount of grain necessary to seed one acre. Not only is it lethal

Farrowing care pays dividends

THERE is considerable room for improvement in the way newborn pigs are handled, says A. J. Charnetski, Livestock Supervisor, Alberta Department of Agriculture.

If the weather is cold at farrowing, Mr. Charnetski recommends the use of a well-padded basket or tub containing a hot water bottle to provide extra warmth. As the pigs are born they are dried with a gunny sack, placed in the receptacle provided, and returned to the sow for nursing when farrowing is completed.

Careful inspection of the teeth of new-born pigs is urged at this time. Long protracted teeth with outward curves injure the udder of the nursing sow. These sharp needle-pointed wolf teeth should be dulled by breaking off the points with a pair of nippers or ordinary pliers. Care should be taken that only the points are removed and that the tooth is not splintered. Teeth cut down to jaw level often lead to serious jaw infections.

At the end of three days the young pigs should be treated with reduced iron to prevent anemia. Only a very small quantity is required. Cover a dime with reduced iron to the thickness of the dime and give one half of this amount to each pig. The dose should be repeated at weekly intervals until three or four doses have been given. With each iron treatment, four or five drops of highly concentrated cod-liver oil will help develop resistance to disease. The cod-liver oil may be mixed with the reduced iron before dosing the little pigs, and the mixture administered in the form of a paste.

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Owners are hailing the '49 Ford's new big-car roadability... thrilling to swifter pick-up and response... made possible by the "Equa-Poise" Power you get from the new 100 hp. Ford V-8 Engine. New Finger-Tip Steering for sure control and effortless parking! Improved "Magic Action" Brakes—35% easier-acting—for extra safety!



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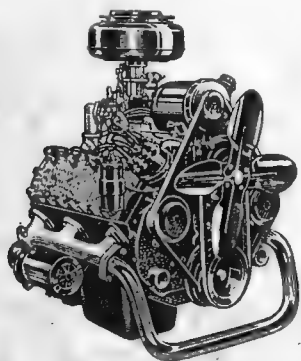
Everywhere you'll hear owners talking about that new, road-hugging Ford "feel"—so sure and steady, even in a cross wind. Because now you ride between the wheels in the low-cradled centre section of the new Ford's 59% stronger "Life-guard" Body.



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Progress report on the tree planting campaign

By ALAN BEAVEN,

THE Tree Planting Car opened its twenty-eighth consecutive season of service to the farming people of Western Canada in southern Alberta on March twenty-second, 1948. Meetings on tree planting were held in 130 communities across the prairies, with three months devoted to Alberta, four and one-half to Saskatchewan and one month to Manitoba. Everywhere on its itinerary this oldest project of the Association's expanding educational work in the west was welcomed with renewed and increased interest by the rural population. That this unique "classroom on wheels" continues to enjoy capacity audiences, year after year, demonstrates the steadily growing interest in tree planting. It also reflects the aim of the Tree Planting Campaign; to render the most efficient service to the public, and the devotion to duty of the staff on the car.

Mr. Murray Pratt, in charge of the Tree Planting Car, reporting on this year's tour, upon completion of the nine-month itinerary, states:

"At every point we visited, we found increasing interest in tree planting and soil conservation. This promises an increasing contribution to our agricultural stability, and to the well-being of our people. The large number from our audiences who remained after each meeting for discussion periods is evidence that tree planting in the west is becoming more than an idea, it is now a reality. The average farmer is not just talking about trees, he is planting them."

In addition to the programs presented on the Tree Planting Car, visits are made to town and country homes, where advice and instruction are given on the spot. A number of planting plans were drawn for homes, parks and community undertakings in beautification. Thousands of pamphlets on gardens, orchards, home planting, farm planting, tree diseases, shrubs

and flowers were distributed to interested parties.

The most gratifying part of each year's work is to see the results of tree planting undertaken by those we met on previous visits. Many times, during the season, we are invited by some enthusiastic tree-planter to view his efforts. Arriving over the flat, open prairie, we see the bareness suddenly broken by lofty, green walls of trees. Inside this shelter nestles the farm home and buildings. A green lawn with shrubs and flowers adds beauty to the setting. A flourishing vegetable garden which, our host reminds us, was producing enough food for the home table all through the drouth years, and a fruitful orchard, supply many good things to eat. A good farm orchard provides the eating and preserving needs of the family, with often enough for less favored neighbors. A visit like this assures us that our untiring efforts in tree planting are not in vain. Such an environment is the foundation for a permanent and happy farm population, with homes that attract visitors and give the occupants both beauty and profit.

Looking back on the "black thirties" one can remember the farmers who packed up and left their drifting soil and windswept homes, but we should also remember the many more who stayed. Those who had built up shelter belts of trees may not have harvested good crops during those dry years, but they had created a home that was a pride to them. They had gardens that provided food, protected from winds and supplied with moisture by the trees which held the snow and slowed evaporation. Here is the essence, the goal, of the many years we have worked on the prairies with our Tree Planting Campaign, to give the farming people a home, not just a house standing in a grain field, but a place of beauty and interest to the entire family.

Strip farming on west slopes

STRIP farming on a west slope and where the prevailing winds are from the west, has posed this question; If the strips run north and south will there be a wash of weed seeds on to fallowed areas?

Actually the slope to the west and towards the prevailing wind makes an ideal set-up for striping and if the farm is laid out with fields running north and south to suit the adopted rotation. For a six-year rotation on a quarter section the strips would be approximately 25 rods wide, which is ideal for most slopes, while if the rotation runs eight years the strips would be about 18 rods.

The prospect of strip farming in the Peace River region may be new to some while to others it may recall widespread soil drifting in the prairie region. For the present we would not advocate particularly severe measures to control wind and water erosion on our long slopes but we do think that we can benefit from the

experience of others and institute control measures before widespread damage is done. On no account should more than twenty rods of a sloping field be left exposed to the action of water and it is fortunate if the protective measures also include protection from wind action. ● (Beaverlodge)

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weeds and other impurities, well cleaned, graded, guaranteed and sealed in the sack by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and the Dominion Plant Products Division.

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New irrigation project south of Macleod, Alta.

THE South Macleod Irrigation District at Macleod, Alberta, has swung into action for operation in 1949. The Board of Trustees met in the town at the first of February and formulated definite plans for the season; operating funds are being raised; a contract has been completed with the Calgary Power Company for the installation of a power line to the pumping plant; a ditch rider will be employed well in advance of the opening of the season to arrange farm deliveries and other operating details; it is expected that some 1,200 acres of land will be irrigated on thirty quarter sections this season. Two or three farmers have already placed orders for the new portable aluminum sprinkler systems. The Chairman of the Board of Trustees is a prominent farmer of the district, Mr. Arnold Champney.

The intake works from the Oldman River, a reservoir, and several miles of main canal were built for the District in 1948 by the P.F.R.A. In the autumn about five miles of a lateral

system were constructed with provincial aid. A temporary pumping plant was kept in operation during part of the season and 430 acre feet of water were impounded in the first reservoir, ready for release down the system at first call in 1949.

Immediate plans of development for the District call for irrigation on about sixty-four quarter sections of land. As this comes forward other reservoirs will be constructed in the areas of distribution to enable an ultimate development of over 10,000 acres of irrigable land.

The Macleod Irrigation District is situated immediately east of the Crowsnest Pass. It receives good rainfall in most years but is in the path of the high dry winds from the Pass. Crop failures have been frequent, due largely to these scorching winds. The Board of Trustees of the District hopes to see a rapid swing from grain crops to alfalfa and other feed crops which may be maintained at full production by the application of water. ●

Community pasture at Kindersley feeds 1,400 cattle

TYPICAL of the seventy odd P.F.R.A. community pastures in Saskatchewan and Manitoba is the one at Kindersley, in the extreme western part of the Province. Fourteen hundred and thirty cattle and over two hundred horses were pastured in it in the season just closed, according to reports from the Municipalities concerned.

This pasture contains practically a township of land, or approximately 24,000 acres. It has sixty-six miles of fence. A pasture headquarters with all the services which go with it has been established. In the first

years of operation the stock carried by it was divided almost equally into horses and cattle; but as conditions have changed the horses have decreased in number and the cattle have increased.

The formation of the pasture is the result of a co-operative effort in local Municipalities and by land owners of all kinds, working with the P.F.R.A. to turn lands which had become unprofitable for crop production to the more practical use of grazing. Construction costs were borne by the Federal Government. ●

Storing water for Ross Creek flats

FOR many years travellers of the Trans-Canada Highway between Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, and Medicine Hat, Alberta, have admired the excellent flat lands along Ross Creek, some twenty to thirty miles east of Medicine Hat. The creek channel with its border of trees meanders through several thousand acres of land which may be described as "flat as a board".

A number of farmers and ranchers have used some of this land for the production of feed crops under irrigation, forcing the waters of the creek out over them at flood seasons, soaking the soil. Some of the oldest water rights in Western Canada were issued to ranchers along Ross Creek. Complete use of the flats was not, however, attained; there was no co-operative community effort; the individuals holding water rights preferred to take their chances of getting water at flood seasons by individual effort instead of surrendering their rights and working as a community.

The solution to the lack of use of Ross Creek flats was found this past season in a plan to store the flood waters in the hills to the south and west and let them down as required through the season. The first reservoir is being built on Gros Ventre Creek, the main tributary of Ross Creek, some few miles south of Pashley, which is a siding just east of Medicine Hat on the main line of the

C.P.R. A large natural depression was found to the north of the regular creek channel and the flood waters of the creek will be turned into this depression, to be let out again as required, direct to the north to Ross Creek. The reservoir stores 5,000 acre-feet of water.

The water users of the Ross Creek flats have organized and are working towards the creation of an irrigation district under the chairmanship of Mr. Frank D. McLeay. An application was made to the P.F.R.A. for the diversion works and reservoir on Gros Ventre Creek, and although received quite late in the season much of the excavation was done by the end of the year. The lateral system is being surveyed to carry water to lands on both sides of the Trans-Canada Highway. Travellers along that highway in future will likely see fields of alfalfa and other green crops on the flat lands which have heretofore been used only for grazing. ●

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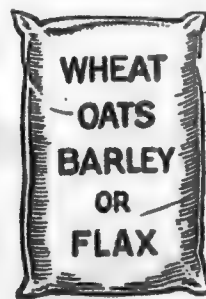
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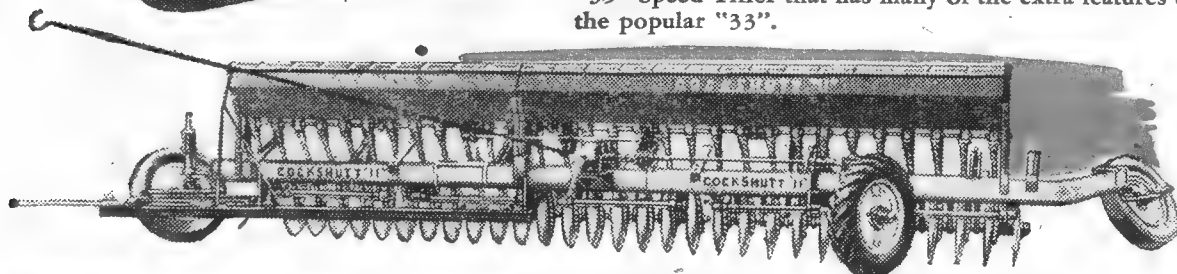
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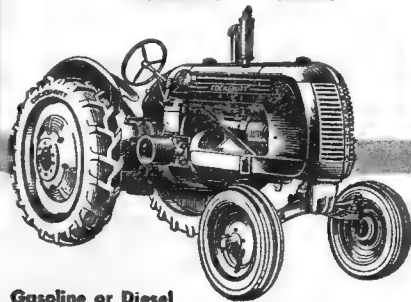
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Wheat situation

(Alberta Wheat Pool Budget)

WORLD exports of wheat totalled 922 million bushels in the 1947-48 crop year. The main source of supply, and the amounts exported were as follows:

	000 Bushels
United States	479.6
Canada	199.5
Australia	130.0
Argentina	79.0
Other Countries	33.9

922.0

The United States Department of Agriculture is of the opinion that world wheat exports will be around 925 million bushels, of which the United States may supply 500 million bushels, and Canada 240 million.

The key wheat nation, of course, is the United States. There is a good chance of that country producing a wheat crop this year of 1,265 million bushels. If such is the case it will be the sixth time in a row that the United States has produced a wheat crop in excess of one billion bushels.

Adding the carryover of 300 million bushels to a prospective crop of 1,265 million, would provide the U.S. with a total wheat supply of 1,565 million bushels, 1949-50 crop year. Deducting therefrom domestic requirements of 700 million bushels, leaves a total of 865 million bushels available for export and carryover. The U.S. could export 565 million bushels of wheat in the 1949-50 crop year, and still have a carryover of 300 million bushels.

The above information clearly shows how the United States has re-entered the world wheat trade in an outstanding manner. From 1910 to 1914 that country's exports averaged 154.8 million bushels annually. From 1920 to 1929 the figure was 194 million bushels, from 1930 to 1939, average annual exports dropped to 77.5 million bushels. In three of those years the United States was actually a wheat importing nation.

With agriculture staging a comeback in Europe, and wheat acreage expanding throughout the world, it would appear that world wheat production is decidedly on the uptrend. It is questionable how long export figures of around 900 million bushels can be maintained. It is quite possible that a world wheat glut is not many years distant. ●

Hay-grass rotation best

WHERE summerfallow is not necessary from the standpoint of moisture conservation, a mixed farming program offers greater returns per acre than does a grain-fallow rotation, according to H. B. Stelfox, of the Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe.

At that station the long-term average profit from a six-year hay-grain rotation was \$6.60 per acre, compared with \$4.19 from a three-year grain-fallow rotation. In addition to the higher yield at lower costs, the records show the mixed farming rotation to have these additional advantages: better control of weeds, particularly the annuals; soil fertility maintained at a higher level; and labor requirements more evenly distributed throughout the season.

Mr. Stelfox points out that a mixture of grass and legumes yields from one-third to one-half ton more per acre than when either are grown separately. This, he said, together with the increased fertility and added fibre, suggests the advantage of using a grass-legume mixture instead of pure seedings. ●

International Peace Garden improvements slated for 1949

THE International Peace Garden, in the centre of the continent, has begun active post-war development. New picnic nooks are to be cleared, waterworks extended, Lake Stormon on the Canadian side to have shoreline brush removed and sport fish introduced, Lake Udall on the American side to have beach improvements, additional woodland drives and walks are to be made, sports field levelled and areas chosen for tennis courts, a golf course, and for more tourist cabins. The main scenic driveways are to be widened. Land is to be tilled in bays of the woodlands and along the three lakes for plantations of distinctive shrubbery.

The native woodlands are beautiful. However, the landscape will take on much added charm when masses of shrubs which carry gay colors in leaf, fruit or bark, are worked into the large picture. The Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba, plays a part in helping arrange the plantings and supplying some of the trees, shrubs, vines and flowers. Consideration is accorded the later

development of the International Peace Tower, the White Chapel, and a Museum to house specimen native plants and wild animal life native to North America.

Some buildings must be erected to accommodate an enlarged staff of workmen. The present outdoor amphitheatre requires some improvements to care adequately for large groups.

The enterprise has for its leadership, Honorable D. G. McKenzie, Winnipeg, Manitoba, President; John A. Stormon, Member of North Dakota Legislature, Rolla, North Dakota, Chairman of the Board of Directors and Assistant Treasurer; Russell Reid, Superintendent, State Historical Society, Bismarck, North Dakota, Vice-President; Lieut-Col. A. J. Robins, Winnipeg, Treasurer; and Myrtle Baldwin, Rolla, Secretary. W. V. Udall, Boissevain, Manitoba, who has played a big part in the Garden development since its beginning, is both Honorary President and Chairman of the Executive Committee. ●

Saskatchewan to establish co-op. extension service

REGINA — Plans of the Saskatchewan government to establish a co-operative extension services branch under the department of co-operation and co-operative development were outlined by Hon. L. F. McIntosh, minister.

Main function of the new branch, which is being organized in view of increased co-operative activity in the province, according to the minister, will be to assist in the organization of all types of co-operatives.

Mr. McIntosh explained that a great deal of preliminary extension work will be involved in the organization of groups interested in the development of irrigation projects on a co-operative basis and in the formation of various types of co-operatives in the north. With continued expansion of the co-operative movement in the province, he said, the new extension branch may become a major branch of the co-operatives department.

"It will continue to provide the newer production co-operatives, such as the co-op farms and grazing and fur co-ops, with special supervision and advisory assistance until such time as they are well established when this work can be taken over by the inspection services branch of the department," Mr. McIntosh said.

"Most important part of its work, however, will be preliminary extension work in organizing all types of co-operative enterprises where there is a demand for some special emphasis being placed on providing more advisory assistance in the formation of newer types of co-operatives, such as the production co-operatives including co-operative irrigation projects, rural electrification co-operatives and co-operatives which may be organized in northern Saskatchewan," the minister said.



"Oh I just had the same boy carry the same calf into the barn every day."

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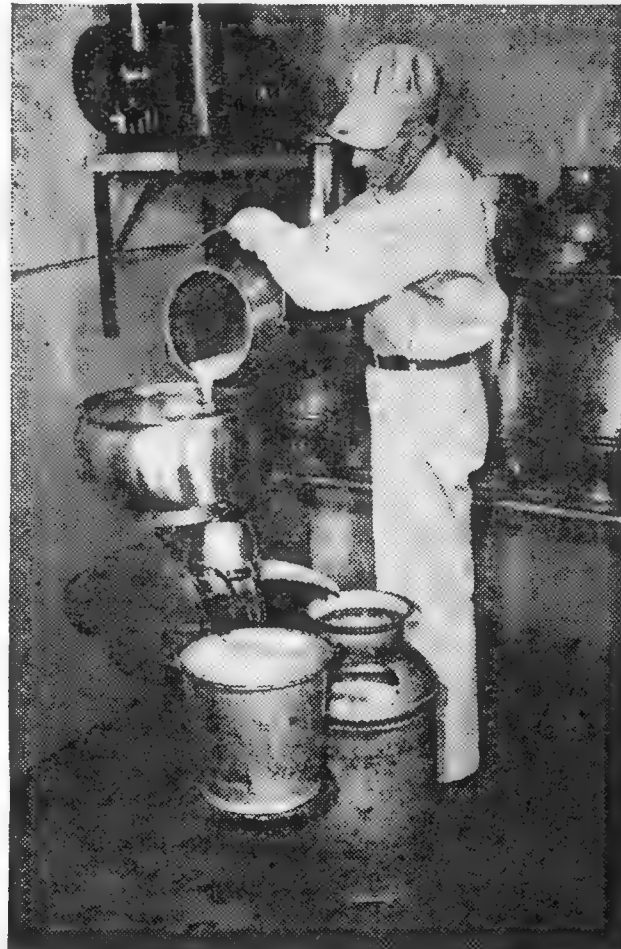
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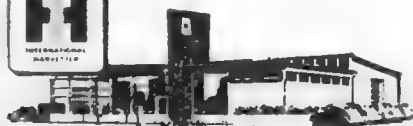
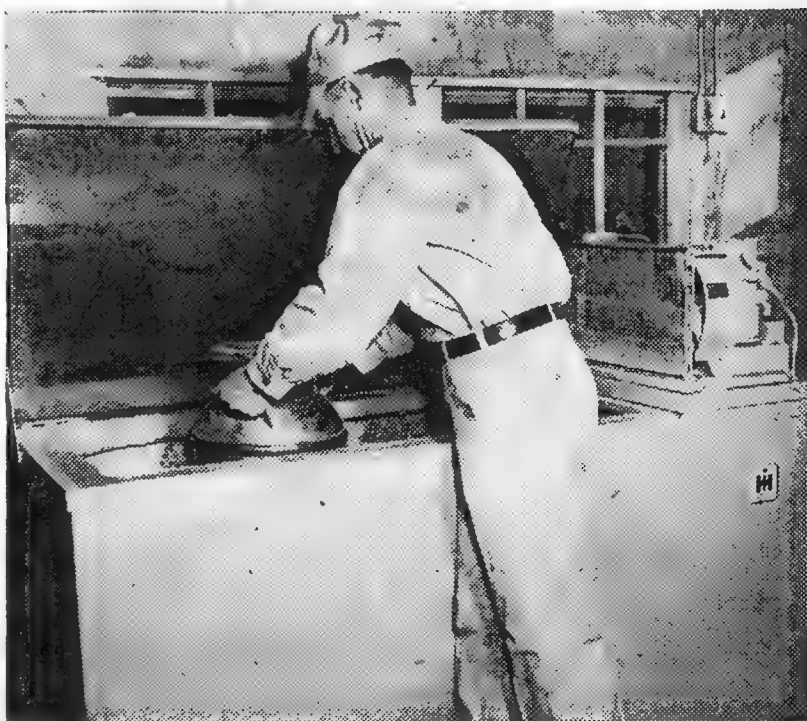
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How to Hunt Wolves

To the Editor:

A few days ago I heard in the CFCN broadcast that predatory animals are here killing our game. We have the same problem here with cougars, wolves and one dog wolf has been shot lately here which killed 16 sheep.

I once burned deer skin on a camp fire, and next day the wolf came right to the spot and tramped over the ashes, so I think if game departments send out hunters and traps, and poison and try this trick it may help to get rid of those animals. Try to burn feathers also beside skins, which I think it will work, and get rid of those animals. It's got to be remembered that only once you can fool a wolf or coyote. Sometimes it takes days or weeks before the wolf pack returns, so have everything ready and wait near open spot so men can mow them down with machine guns. The men must stay in a spot where they can't smell the human scent or else they won't come near it.

Yours very truly,

Mike Salk.

Box 187, Kamloops, B.C.

A Round Of Applause

To the Editor:

I hope you will excuse my taking up your time, but I wished to say how much I enjoyed reading your January issue! I always enjoy your editorials, they make refreshing reading after some of the junk one gets. Your little bit about the high postage was quite O.K., but it did not go far enough. Why does the G.P.O. keep up the war-time increase and not go back to the 2c charge for local and 3c for outside mail?

The post office is supposed to be a non-profit-making concern, and they made \$10,000,000 profit last year. It looks like a graft, doesn't it?

I also liked the article about *Trees*, by Miss Katherine Howard, but her article again was not strong enough. One only need to go to Manitoba, north of Winnipeg, to see what happens when all the bush is wantonly cut down, and the difference when a shelter strip has been left! When will man learn to curb his innate greed and find out that he is his own worst enemy.

A. J. McKinnell.

Vancouver, B.C.

The Public Debt

To the Editor:

In your February issue, there appeared a letter which in my opinion was one of the most reasonable ever to get into print. It was over the signature of R. A. Jackson of West-eros, Alta., and it dealt with the National debt. The high point to my mind was where he asks "If we are not going to pay off our public debt in times like these, just when are we going to pay it off?"

It is natural that we should ask for tax cuts, but at the same time it would be wise for us to ask ourselves the question which Mr. Jackson very clearly brought up. It would appear to me that under the present system of finance, no more fair or equitable solution could be found than the current cyclical budgetting. It would be wise for all concerned to study the entire situation before calling too loudly for sharp reductions in taxes.

Like Mr. Jackson, we all share that

debt. Like Mr. Jackson, we are shareholders in a huge corporation, the government being the board of directors, and we should bear in mind the likelihood of a shareholders' meeting later this year. Before that time, though, I think we should all give a measure of consideration to this matter which Mr. Jackson very capably brought up.

Respectfully,

James L. Floyd.

Greenwood, B.C.

Country Diary

To the Editor:—

As a former country dweller now living in the city, "Country Diary" appeals most to me. The graphic descriptions of this gifted writer enable me to relieve those days when I, too, observed nature at first hand. May "Country Diary" continue to delight its many readers — a window through which urbanites can gaze at the fresh beauty of rural surroundings.

The editorials in general are also of great interest in our house, as they present the farmer's side of the question. Only through sympathetic understanding of one another's problems is it possible for town and country to benefit mutually from their enterprises.

All of us enjoy the beautiful photographs of different points in the prairie provinces. These pictures help us to realize what a bountiful heritage is ours, and how blessed we are to live in a land thus endowed.

In conclusion, may I say that I look forward eagerly each month to the "Farm and Ranch Review," which deals so comprehensively with the farmer and his interests.

Dorothy Stevens.

Calgary, Alta.

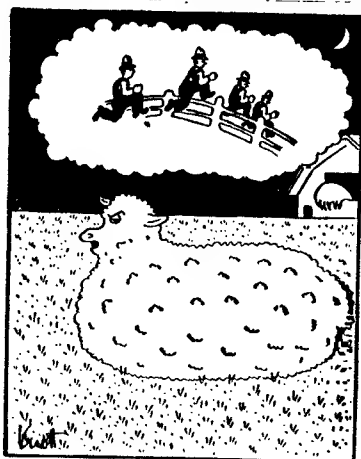
Kerry Wood On Wolves

To the Editor:

I see a Mr. A. C. Anderson of Victoria has written a letter which you published in the January issue, attacking me for my wolf article. Mr. Anderson has evidently confused the names: I was writing about Timber Wolves, and he is writing about Coyotes. I quite agree with him that coyotes are not decreasing in numbers: they have thrived with settlement throughout North America and are probably much more numerous today on this continent than they were during primitive times. But the claim I made in my article was that Timber Wolves had been killed off on most of their original ranges, and had retreated into the hinterlands.

Kerry Wood.

Red Deer.



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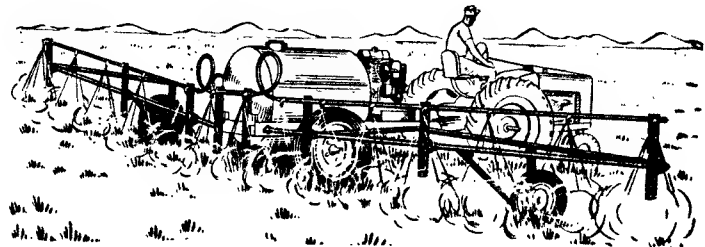
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WHAT is biting the Canadian farmers as they head into 1949? The answer as provided by the recent Saskatoon convention of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture is: Very little.

They are concerned a good deal about the future. They have a sense of grievance about the past. But

Highlights from the C. F. A. Convention

Delegates attack official statistics and learn a formula for parity prices

there is not much wrong with the present. Of course spokesmen for

particular groups may arise to challenge all this. Yet it was obvious, indeed, that the representatives of the organized farmers who met at Saskatoon brought no ranking grievances compared to those of previous years. The absence of a real burning issue made the convention rather dull.

One of the sorest complaints of the farmers today is with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the newspapers. That double-edged grievance arises in this fashion — The D.B.S. chose the wrong base period for its comparisons between prices and wages. The newspapers, accepting D.B.S. figures have created the unfair impression that the farmers have been gouging the city workers unmercifully.

They feel, moreover, that the farmer gets blamed for the whole rise in the cost of living, whereas no notice is taken of the bite that distribution costs take out of the consumer's dollar. And they feel strongly that the real contributions taken from farmers, in dollar savings to consumers through closing of U.S. markets to farm produce, has been insufficiently publicized.

The basic years chosen by the Bureau of Statistics for their wage and price comparisons was the 1935-39 average. By this time, wage rates had generally edged back to the pre-pay cut levels. Farm prices had also made some recovery from the de-

pression lows. But the general level of farm prices was still far below normal.

Unfair Picture

While it took several war years to get farm prices up to normal — the 1926 level — the rise to that figure gave a false impression in the D.B.S. statistics. Instead of standing at an index number of 100, normal farm prices would be at say 160. Eventually when prices rose to say 225 compared with a rise to 185 for wages, it was perfectly clear to city workers that the farmers were gouging them, getting more than their fair share of the national income.

But, say the farmers, if the normal year of 1926 had been chosen, and this had previously been done, the index today would show clearly that prices had not risen as much as wages.

One complaint heard quite frequently was that it was becoming increasingly difficult to get newspapers to run the farmers' side of any controversy. Whether this is a valid complaint or not is difficult to judge for few actual cases were mentioned. There seemed to be this impression — that newspaper editorials generally were unfair to the farmers, that farmers were being made the "goats" for public resentment against high living costs.

That is one cause for concern with the future. The papers have given wide publicity to the appeals of F.A.O. and world leaders for increased food production. But no solution has yet been suggested to get the food from the producers' fields to the tables of the starving — no long-term solution outside the E.R.P.

If farmers answer these appeals with greater production, will they not produce surpluses that will rot on the ground and destroy their economy. The honey producers already have a surplus problem. So have the potato growers, the apple growers and the pea growers are concerned. Flax has become a drug on the market. So is rye and oil seeds are too plentiful.

These are read as signs of the times. There are millions of people in the world who would eat honey and make rye flour into bread. They would almost riot to get apples or get their hands on vegetable oils. And they could use paint too for their rebuilt homes. But Canadian farmers hear appeals for greater production with one ear, and reports of unsaleable surpluses with the other. It is not too difficult to understand why they face the future without any great confidence and with a good deal of concern.



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NORTH AMERICA'S FINEST!

POLARIS FIELD SPRAYER



STRONG AND RIGID
ADJUSTABLE ANY HEIGHT

ON THE ROAD

Low Gallonage Thorough Coverage

There is a model to fit your needs. POLARIS SPRAYERS are made in two sizes: 24 and 30 foot booms. They are designed to deliver from 2 1/2 to 4 gallons per acre at tractor speeds of only 4 to 6 miles per hour.

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Special universal joints permit both end sections of boom to fold back or up for convenient gate entrance and road travel. Either end section may be raised and set at any desired angle for effective fence row spraying.

Now Available in Canada

Built by men who know the farmer's needs! POLARIS SPRAYERS are the most practical, efficient sprayers on the market today. They can be adjusted to spray from any height, ranging from 18" to 54" above the earth. By simple adjustment the operator can keep the spray nozzles at the recommended 18" above growing crops at all times.

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North America's Fastest Selling Sprayer

Distributed in Canada

CANADIAN SPRAYER AND EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.

1924 Rose Street

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Measure **TRACTION...**

YOU'LL CHOOSE THE NEW **FERGUSON TRACTOR!**

Your next tractor *could* cost you hundreds of wasted dollars over the years in needless upkeep and fuel bills on a big expensive machine—all because of the often mistaken idea that a lot of built-in weight is the only way to make sure of ample traction for the tough pulling.

With the Ferguson System, there's no need for ballast weight. *Traction is developed automatically as needed* for each different job. 3-Point Linkage of implement to tractor and hydraulic control make use of natural forces to automatically *increase* weight—and traction—to suit the job.

Traction . . . created by the one and

only Ferguson System . . . gives the Ferguson Tractor power efficiency equal to tractors of much larger size and greater weight.

The specially-designed Continental valve-in-head engine stresses economy as well as more than ample 2-plow power. It *saves* on fuel all through the long hours of heavy running.

Before you buy a new tractor, measure the crop-to-crop and job-to-job performance of the New Ferguson against *any* other tractor. You, too, will choose the New Ferguson with the one and only Ferguson System. Make a date now with your friendly Ferguson Dealer for *your* demonstration.

FOR A BETTER LIVING AND A BETTER WORLD THROUGH . . .
Lower production costs and increased profits for the farmer . . . Lower food costs for the consumer . . . Less world unrest from hunger and want . . . Greater security for world peace.

FERGUSON TRACTOR

AND FERGUSON SYSTEM IMPLEMENTS

To make sure the tractor you buy has the one and only Ferguson System, look for this nameplate.

Harry Ferguson, Inc., 3639 E. Milwaukee Ave., Detroit 11, Michigan

Copyright 1940, by Harry Ferguson, Inc.



Aluminum paint is changing our Western color schemes

WE HAVE IT!



WATERS CONLEY
New Automatic
HOME PASTEURIZER

Protects you and your family from dangers of unpasteurized milk in accordance with recommendations of leading health and sanitation authorities. Simple, easy and economical to use. See it now!

Sold by
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CREAMERY INDUSTRY SUPPLY LTD.
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Also Distributors for
Two Temperature Refrigerators
Hinman Milking Machines,
Shasta Electric Jet Pumps,
and Pressure Systems!

ARE the traditional red barns and red elevators on their way out in the West? And why were barns and elevators painted red in the first place?

Certainly there is plenty of evidence that the red elevator has seen its day. When new paint is applied now, it is very often a gleaming aluminum. When farmers discover the many merits of this post-war development, there is little doubt that they'll be applying it to barns, to roofs and to their houses, if they ever get around to doing a house-painting job.

As to the second question, frankly we don't know why barns, elevators and railway box cars have always been painted red. One explanation is that it goes away back to the early days of the Maritimes. Nature ochre deposits were worked for paint bases. Another theory is that the railways were mainly responsible. In the early days of railroading, the railways were regarded as the "wholesale" for all kinds of supplies and railway storekeepers got rich selling railway property.

The production of aluminum paint

and ornaments. Its applications began to multiply as soon as its proper composition for different uses had been determined, and experiments had been carried out to determine its weather resistance and other properties. The first extensive test made in North America was by the Institute of Paint and Varnish Research in Washington, D.C., in 1920. After 4½ years exposure to the elements it was found that aluminum paint was very satisfactory both as a primer and as a topcoat for protecting steel. Later tests revealed many other uses ranging all the way from printing to the manufacture of aerated concrete.

An offshoot of this art was the making of a flake-like powder by shredding the gold leaf through a fine wire sieve. The cost of this powder was very great, and eventually experiments in

By J. J. Brown

alloying of the base metals were carried out. Alloys were found which duplicated the color of gold, and the bronze powder industry was born — "bronze powder" because copper alloys were the first used.

About the middle of the nineteenth century, Sir Henry Bessemer thought that a less laborious method could be found to produce these powders, and after several years' effort he developed a process which was the forerunner of those in use today. By keeping his process secret, he dominated the market for a long time, to his own considerable gain.

To obtain a picture of how Alpaste aluminum paint works, it is necessary to visualize innumerable tiny polished flakes of aluminum overlapping in several layers, lying flat and clinging tenaciously to the painted surface like scales on the back of a fish. The flakes slide in the oil to allow the paint film to conform to vibration or expansion of the painted body. The film remains elastic and firm because the barrier of overlapping aluminum flakes prevents heat and moisture from getting in and evaporating the oils. This leafing effect, in conjunction with the reflective and anti-corrosive qualities of pan polished aluminium, is responsible for the outstanding physical properties of aluminum paint.

The extensive industrial application of aluminum paint is only a recent development. Until about twenty years ago, it was used primarily for decorative purposes on picture frames

and ornaments. Its applications began to multiply as soon as its proper composition for different uses had been determined, and experiments had been carried out to determine its weather resistance and other properties. The first extensive test made in North America was by the Institute of Paint and Varnish Research in Washington, D.C., in 1920. After 4½ years exposure to the elements it was found that aluminum paint was very satisfactory both as a primer and as a topcoat for protecting steel. Later tests revealed many other uses ranging all the way from printing to the manufacture of aerated concrete.

The process starts with aluminum in atomized form. This is made by disintegrating a stream of commercially pure molten metal with a blast of hot air, and mixing it with mineral spirits and a stearic acid lubricating and leafing agent, while grinding, flattening, and polishing operations are taking place in a ball mill. While this is going on, the aluminum flakes become coated with a film of leafing agent which causes them to leaf readily when the paste is later mixed with the vehicle. This method produces the fine thin leaf particles that are characteristic of Alpaste.

There are three different grades produced at the Arvida Alpaste plant of the Aluminum Company. Standard Alpaste is the general-purpose paint pigment and is therefore the most widely used. The introduction of the other two grades, Extra Fine Lining and Extra Fine Lining Filter Cake, was occasioned by a demand for a pigment with an extremely fine particle size but with characteristic flake-like structure and leafing properties. These two grades are used for paints requiring a smooth enamel effect, and in printing and lithography. Other grades for special applications can be obtained.

The leafing quality of Alpaste aluminum paint is responsible for most of its outstanding properties. The interleaved parallel flakes of pure aluminum reflect heat and light to a far greater extent than is possible with paints made from granular pigments. In this way it keeps structures and transportation vehicles cool in summer and warm in winter. It resists moisture as well as smoke, fumes, and corrosive vapours such as hydrogen sulphide. The overlapping top layer of flakes hides the underlying surface making even a single coat completely opaque.

The appearance of the paint, a brilliant silvery sheen, is brightened by the polishing agent in the ball mill. The smoothness of the dried film is the result of the consistency and regularity of the particles.

Unlike aluminum, Alpaste paint is a very poor conductor of electricity because of the insulating qualities of the films of oxide and polishing agent, and of the vehicle between the particles. This non-conducting quality is put to good use in buildings containing electrical installations. The paint is not used as a commercial insulator, however, because it breaks down at voltage of over 100 volts.

Here's a Story of "Big Business"

Any story of Canada's largest life assurance company — the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada — is a story of "big business" because more than one and a half million people the world over are safeguarded by the protection and security of Sun Life policies.

The ever-growing goodwill which is enjoyed by the Sun Life of Canada is due to the diversity and liberality of the Company's life assurance policies, to the character of its representatives, and to the promptness and efficiency of its service to policyholders, throughout its entire 78 years' history.

Last year alone, payments amounting to more than \$100,000,000 were made to Sun Life policyholders and beneficiaries.

THE SUN LIFE STORY of 1948 is made up of many thousands of individual records, each a simple human document, yet of vital importance to those concerned:

The Story of Mrs. M.B.H.

... is a tragic one. She lost her husband in an automobile accident and was left alone with three young children to care for. But to her husband, responsibility reached beyond death, and his Sun Life Family Income policy provides for the family until the youngsters are grown up, and then gives to the widow a regular income for life.

C.J.S. Was a Good Salesman

... who all his life looked ahead. Thirty years ago he paid his first premium on a Sun Life Retirement policy. Last October he made his final business trip and

now, at 65, he enjoys the leisure that his foresight made possible.

T.L.M. Bought a Business

... and is now his own master. He planned this when, on graduating from college, he took out a Sun Life Endowment for assurance protection as well as systematic and easy saving. The Endowment matured recently, providing the means which enabled him to take advantage of a great opportunity.

No Need of Charity

In the small industrial plant owned by D.B.L., 100 employees never have to pass the hat when a bench pal dies. Like hundreds of thousands of workers in other industrial and business organizations large and small, they are protected by Sun Life Group Assurance, an effective instrument for good employee-employer relations.

Yes, there are thousands of such cases in the Sun Life story of 1948 — a story of service to the public, repeated year in, year out.

From the 1948 Annual Report

Benefits paid to policyholders and beneficiaries during 1948: \$105,046,413

Total Benefits paid since the first Sun Life policy was issued in 1871: \$2,126,737,233

New Assurances issued during the year: \$374,652,547

Assurances in force: \$4,989,234,182

SUN LIFE OF CANADA

Copy of the Annual Report for 1948 will be sent to all policyholders, or may be obtained from the Head Office, Montreal.

"LITTLE GIANT" SAWMILL PRICE REDUCED

Greater production output permits us to lower prices and maintain the same high-grade, double-runner SKF Ball Bearings on Steel Alloy mandrel and everything equal or better in quality that supplies over 500 customers across Canada.

NOW

Complete mill, with 2 Head Block Carriage — 16 feet long, in 1 section **\$740.00**
Complete mill, with 3 Head Block Carriage — 16 feet long, in 1 section **\$840.00**
Complete mill, with 3 Head Block Carriage — 20 feet long, in 2 sections **\$865.00**
We also build a tie mill with 2 Head Block 12 feet Carriage, 2 section track ways, otherwise same as above **\$680.00**

All prices F.O.B. Calgary.

Lumber is in demand. Prices may be lower but you can meet them with the speedy "Little Giant" made and sold by

MACHINERY DEPOT LIMITED

Calgary, Alberta, Canada

Dealers in Sawmill Equipment: Planers, Edgers, Power Units, Dodge Steel Split Pulleys, Truck Winches, Boomers and Power Take-offs. We are agents for, and stock Simonds Saws, Saw Bits, and High Speed Planer Knives, and Shimer Heads for Shiplap and Matching.

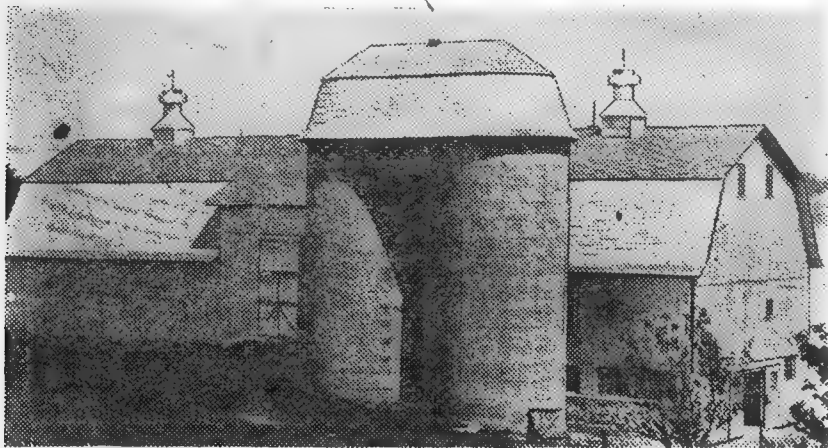
Refrigerating, cooking, and food handling units can be covered with Alpaste paint because of the non-toxicity of the commercially pure aluminum particles.

Alpaste paint has been put to many and varied uses, and these are continually growing in number. It is used to good advantage on steel, wood, tinplate, aluminum, concrete, and many other surfaces. It prevents rust and corrosion of metal, the rotting of wood and the decomposition of plaster and concrete in exterior painting. The strong resistance of Alpaste paint to moisture, ultra-violet rays, and chemical fumes make it the choice of an ever-increasing number of plant maintenance engineers. They are using it as a rust-inhibiting primer on new work, and as a spot primer on work where rust shows through the old finishing coats. Its beauty as a

locations, and transportation have all followed the swing to Alpaste paint. Farmers and home-owners have improved their barns and houses, using it both as a primer and as a topcoat on wood.

By following a few simple rules the countless Canadians who use Alpaste paint have found it very easy to apply. It should be stored in a dry room at a temperature of between 60° and 70° Fahrenheit, and should be mixed on the job, preferably for application the same day, as the mixed paint may deteriorate if left standing too long.

In preparing aluminum paint, a satisfactory method is for the user to mix paste and vehicle in the proper proportions as needed, and to test it for proper viscosity by spreading the paint with a brush, until a good flow and cover is achieved. When mixed



finishing coat is everywhere in evidence on factories which have achieved the bright, new aluminum look. Maintenance men are also putting an Alpaste paint finish on factory interiors and plant equipment. Its high reflection of light and clean appearance have accomplished striking results in plant, office and warehouse.

The transportation industry has turned to Alpaste aluminum paint to such an extent that its characteristic silvery color is now identified with streamlined, speedy carriers. Everything from truck transports to palatial cruise liners have been painted with it, first because of its utilitarian qualities, and second because lightweight aluminum is the accepted mantle for a modern transportation vehicle.

Public Works — bridges, viaducts, high tension and radio transmission towers as the tools of power, commun-

ication, and transportation have all followed the swing to Alpaste paint. It will not run, sag or break, but will set to a uniform film. Different proportions and grades of Alpaste are used in other methods of application — spraying, dip and flow coating, and roller coating and baking.

Alpaste is produced by the Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd., at its plant at Arvida, Quebec. In 1936 only a few thousand pounds were used in this country, yet, despite its disappearance from the market during the war years, over half a million pounds were applied in Canada in 1948. The gold-beater's apprentice of other years, laboriously flaking foil through a screen in a dark medieval shop, would marvel if he could compare the few handfuls of powder he could make with the modern volume production of Alpaste at Arvida.

Who attends the short courses?

By ERNEST W. MCKENZIE

THE regulations under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training program states the course is open to Young men and women between the ages of 16 and 30 years, who are not at present attending school. The two-week agricultural short course in Melville in February met this requirement. Out of 53 students registered, 47 are under the age of 24 years. All the students come from the farms in the surrounding territory, with one student from each of Yorkton and Balcarres.

Expressions of opinion from the boys attending the school and their work were varied. About one-third of the boys who handed in questionnaires have been, or are, members of Junior Farm Clubs. In all cases they expressed their appreciation of this fine enterprise. Henry Gulash, of Waldron, said, "the Baby Beef Club has been responsible for most of our recreational activities."

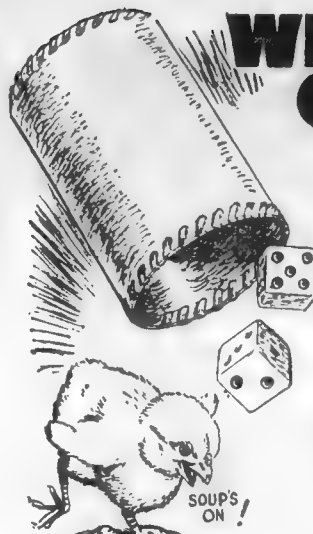
Speaking about the farm, the boys said, "It gives greater freedom and a wider variety of interests than other

occupations, — a healthy, diversified life, where one is always close to nature." Alfred Almasi, of Melville, thinks it out this way, "I like farming — it is a good means of livelihood, — whether I continue on the farm depends on the stability in farming in the next few years, which perhaps, in turn depends on us on the farm."

The reasons for attending the course were excellent. John Mother- spoon, of Melville, said, "This course should confirm or condemn practices I have been using." Maurice Yelle, said he same "to get a better idea on farm management." Lawrence Switzer, of Duff, puts it this way, "I think farmers should make better use of scientific information." Experience may be a good teacher, but it is less expensive to learn by the experience of others. ●

With the exception of pure nickel coinage which is used in several countries, the average person seldom sees nickel in its pure state, as it serves man most generally when alloyed with other metals such as in Monel and Stainless Steel.

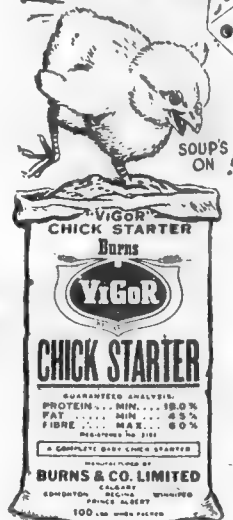
WHY GAMBLE?



IT TAKES ONLY
2 lbs. of

"ViGoR" CHICK STARTER

to feed each of your chicks 6 weeks. When the lives of your chicks... their growth... and your profits... are influenced so much by those first 2 lbs. of starting feed... why take a chance? When so much depends on so little... don't gamble. It doesn't pay to risk so much when so little ViGoR will give your chicks the fine, fast start you want them to have. Feed "ViGoR" Chick Starter and BE SAFE!



*There's no
Better Feed*

A Burns
QUALITY PRODUCT



Glass for Automobiles, All Models, Prompt Shipment
THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.

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CALGARY



"Have a good trip!"

The whole family has been planning for this. Yes, and saving for it. The bank manager has been in on it right along, arranging financial details right down to handing them their Travellers Cheques:

* * *

Whatever your plans, if they involve money, drop in and talk them over with your bank manager. There are so many ways in which he can help.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

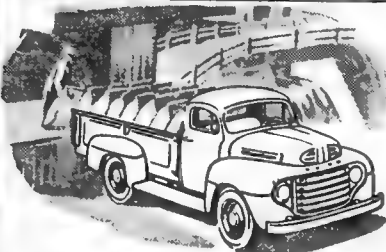
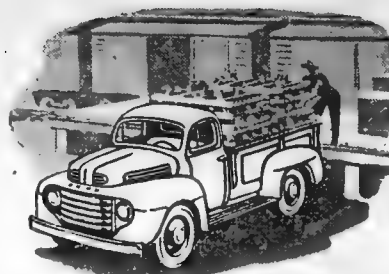
MORE FORD TRUCKS

in use in Canada
than any other make



I MUST HAVE ECONOMY!

Every dollar saved is a dollar added to farm profits. That's one reason why farm owners choose an economical Ford F-47 Pickup Truck.



I LIKE EASY HANDLING!

This Ford F-68 Express Truck gives a better combination of fast response in performance, easy steering and short turning radius for narrow roads.



Bonus Built to LAST LONGER

- * MILLION-DOLLAR CAB
- * EXTRA-STRONG FRAMES
- * POWERFUL V-8 ENGINES
- * EXTRA-TOUGH AXLES
- * EXTRA WORK RESERVES

Ford Trucks are built with extra value—and extra strength—in every vital part. They give you more truck-engineered features . . . a wider range of utility . . . extra features for driving ease and comfort. That's why Canadian farmers use more Ford Trucks, on more farm jobs, than any other make!

***BONUS!** Something given in addition to what is usual or strictly due.

—Webster's Dictionary.



I HAUL BULKY LOADS!

The Ford F-135 Truck gives you the right combination of wheelbase, body accommodation, and power for extra space—with maximum savings.



I NEED PULLING POWER!

The Ford F-155 Heavy Duty Truck Chassis "pulls through" when the going's tough. It has "what it takes" to stay on the job.



MY JOB'S LONG HAULS!

Owners' records show Ford Trucks stay "on the job". They know that "time out" for repairs is greatly reduced by Ford dependability.

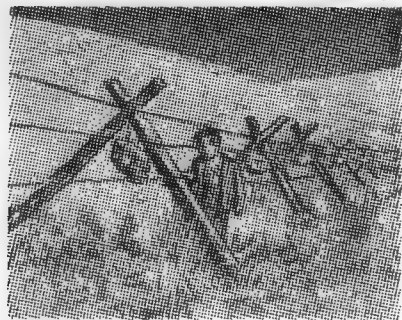


SEE YOUR FORD TRUCK DEALER

Handy Devices

By Courtesy of the "Popular Mechanics Magazine"

ROCKS BALLAST FENCE



BECAUSE much of the terrain in the northern Rocky Mountains is so filled with stone that the digging of post holes is virtually impossible, ranchers have been forced to invent a new type of fence. They fasten two posts together and stand them on top of the ground in an inverted vee. Rocks are tied to lengths of heavy wire and suspended between each pair of crossed posts to give the fence stability.

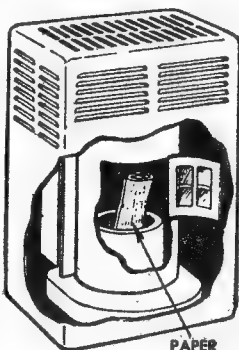
GLOVE HOLDS SMALL TOOLS IN CAR COMPARTMENT



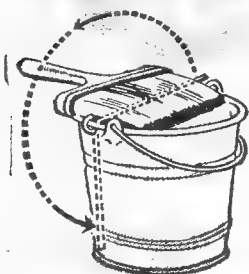
TO prevent the rattling of small tools carried in the dashboard compartment of a car, insert them in the fingers of an old leather glove. This keeps the tools together but eliminates annoying metal-to-metal contact.

NEWSPAPER IN POT-TYPE BURNER ABSORBS EXCESS FUEL OIL

WHEN a pot-type oil burner is turned on and forgotten without being lighted, a quantity of fuel will collect in the bottom of the pot. If ignited, this will generate extreme heat. Therefore, the excess fuel must first be removed before the burner can be used. An easy way to do this is to make a tight roll of newspapers and stand the roll upright in the pot. Turn off the valve, of course, before inserting the paper roll. After about an hour, the paper will have absorbed the oil and it then can be removed, leaving the burner in usable condition. The paper is a dangerous fire hazard. Do not allow it to remain in the house. Discard or burn it outdoor.



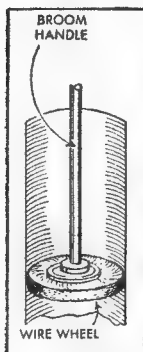
PAPER



BRUSH HOLDER FOR PASTE PAIL

MADE from a length of stiff wire pivoted to lie across a paste pail, this brush holder swings out of the way to permit mixing the paste. Drill a hole for the wire through the side of the pail just under the rim.

STOVEPIPES THOROUGHLY CLEANED WITH WIRE SCRATCH BRUSH



FURNACE CEMENT KEPT FROM CRUMBLING BY REINFORCING WITH WOOL



WHEN filling cracks with furnace cement, you can keep the cement from crumbling after it hardens by reinforcing it with coarse steel wool. Form the wool to the approximate size and shape of the crack and thoroughly work the cement into it. Then force the cement and wool into the crack with a screwdriver or putty knife.

Slapper aids driving animals

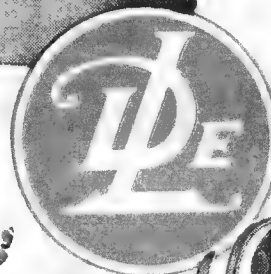
FASTENED to an old paintbrush handle, a length of inner tube makes an ideal slapper for driving cattle, pigs and other animals. The rubber tube, of course, does not injure the animals.

There's more money
in milking...

THE DE LAVAL WAY!



The De Laval Magnetic Speedway is the only absolutely uniform milker—for best, fastest, cleanest milking. No adjustments, foolproof, dependable. If you want the best in milking performance—this is it!



The De Laval Sterling Milker is the leader of the pneumatic pulsator type-milkers. Fast, precise milking action. Complete outfits—or units only for operation on your present milker pipe line for improved milking.

Because:

De Laval Milking gives you highest yield per cow—bigger milk checks—cleanest, low count milk—easiest, quickest cleaning—sound, healthier udders—simple, dependable operation—greatest time and labor savings—longer service-life—lowest yearly operating costs.



When are YOU going to change to THE NEW DE LAVAL?

LOOKING for something with which to give the inside of my stovepipes a thorough cleaning, I found that a wire scratch wheel is the ideal tool for the job. In addition to removing the accumulation of soot, the wire wheel loosened the hard crust that, in the past, had seemed almost impossible to clean out. To permit working the brush through the lengths of pipe, I fastened a broom handle to the wheel hub with a long screw, using two wooden washers for additional strength. Although a wheel of the same diameter as the pipes is most suitable, a smaller one will serve the purpose.

ONLY DE LAVAL
Only the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker gives you the "Magnetic Heart" which assures UNIFORM milking and which means the highest milk yield per cow and greatest profits.

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113 Park Street, Peterborough, Ontario

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<input type="checkbox"/> De Laval Milkers	<input type="checkbox"/> De Laval Water Heaters
<input type="checkbox"/> De Laval Separators	<input type="checkbox"/> De Laval Milking Truck
<input type="checkbox"/> Curtis Milk Cooler	<input type="checkbox"/> De Laval Can Hoist

Name _____
Address _____

FREE OUR BIG 1949 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK



DOMINION SEED HOUSE
GEORGETOWN, ONT.

A Pound of Cure

In Nagoya, Japan, Masaja Ryuno, president of the Nishi-Tsukiji Crime Prevention Society, was being questioned by local police on suspicion of embezzling 31,900 yen of the society's funds.

Albert livestock in 1948 bring record \$138,762,641

UNPRECEDENTED total of \$138,762,641 was received by Alberta producers for 2,031,892 head of cattle, calves, hog and sheep marketed during 1948, according to J. L. Pawley, dominion district supervisor of livestock marketing.

This was an increase of 127,148 head, approximately 6.6 percent, but a gain in value of \$49,346,723 or 55 percent more than in 1947, the previous high year.

Approximate average value per head of cattle sold on public stockyards at Edmonton and Calgary during 1948 was \$142 compared with \$109 in 1947; calves \$44 compared with 29. Prices had turned sharply upward upon lifting of the embargo on Canadian cattle exports to the United States on Aug. 16 with price trends mostly bullish during the remainder of the year.

Total of 531,988 cattle was 25 percent more than the 423,154 marketed in 1947. Of these 445,501 head were sold at Edmonton and Calgary stockyards and plants while 86,487 head were marketed outside of the province. Top price of the year at Edmonton public yards was \$26 per cwt. Nov. 6 for a load of fancy grainfed steers.

Use can be made of spring run-off water

WHEREVER soil conservation is the topic of conversation, the damage water causes will be mentioned. When it is realized that millions of acres of land have become worthless because of soil erosion, it is understandable why the subject has become so important.

For the most part, the erosion is confined to cultivated fields where the soil is readily susceptible to the action of wind and water. However, water erosion can and does take place on pasture land. Until now little sheet erosion has been observed. Most of the erosion has been confined to the gully type, which is usually the result of cattle and vehicle trails which become drainage channels for the spring run-off.

When spring run-off has made its way down the natural drainage channels, it is lost forever to the rancher or farmer whose land it has passed through. While in many areas irrigation is unfeasible, spring flooding provides a relatively simple means of increasing crop production.

At the Manyberries, Alberta Station, a six-acre plot of crested wheatgrass was flooded by using the overflow of the dam as it passed down the spillway. Although this flooding only lasts a very short time, the land has consistently produced twice as much hay as an adjacent dryland crested wheatgrass area.

In many cases water from melting snow can be spread over native pastures, hay meadows or cultivated fields and the yields of forage greatly increased. In some instances water that would otherwise run off and be lost can be diverted into sloughs or other low lying areas and a crop of hay produced. In other cases the outlets from such depressions can be plugged and sufficient water held back to produce a good crop of fodder.

Wherever there is a possibility of using spring run-off, some steps should be taken to utilize it to the best advantage. Small dykes will help to hold the water and spread it. The cost involved is easily justified by the increased production of crops.

YOUR

Fencing Jobs will

Last An Average of 40 Years with PRESURE CREOSOTED Posts

Put your fences up this year to stay. Use Pressure Creosoted Posts. Canada Creosoting process forces preservative deep into cells providing complete "armour-clad" protection against the rotting action of weather and ground acids. Check your needs and place your order now.

STOPS POSTS ROTTING AT SOIL LINE

Pressure Creosoted posts in stock at Calgary, Winnipeg and Prince Albert. Write for prices on your requirements.

Canada Creosoting
COMPANY LIMITED

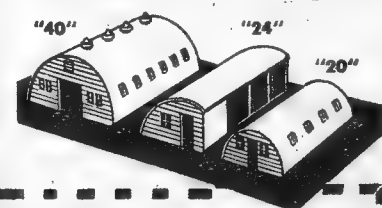
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will bring you promptly complete details about

QUONSET BUILDINGS For YOUR farm

Write today and find out how these proven Stran-Steel buildings can:

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2. Save you building time.
3. Save you upkeep cost.
4. Give you a safer, longer-lasting, and easier maintained building with 100% usable floor space.



NORTHERN ASBESTOS & BUILDING SUPPLIES LTD.
Quonset Division, Dept. F.R.,
603 - 8th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

Please send me details about Quonset Buildings for my farm as follows:

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PURPOSE
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ADDRESS

MALTING BARLEY SEED

PLAN YOUR SEEDING NOW

WE have for sale, at reasonable price, a quantity of good commercial barley in the following malting varieties:

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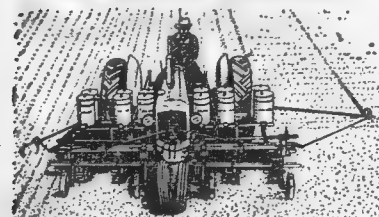
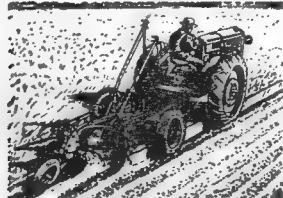
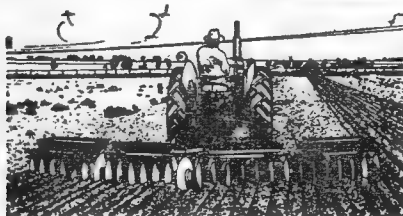


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Care of beef herd at calving time

ALTHOUGH beef cows do not, in general, require as much attention at calving time as do dairy cows, it pays to keep an eye on them, says P. E. Sylvestre, Division of Animal Husbandry, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. In a commercial herd the cow is kept for one purpose only, that of giving a healthy calf every year of her life, and of nursing it properly. Consequently, if through negligence, the calf is lost not only the year's return is gone, but in addition the cow has been maintained to no purpose.

Good beef husbandry demands the strictest economy in maintaining the beef herd. No more feed than necessary should be given. If the cows are in good flesh at calving time and the roughage is good, little or no grain should be fed. However, if for some reason the cows are thin or the roughage of poor quality, then two to three pounds of grain daily, may prove to be a good investment. This is especially true if calving is to take place early, that is, in March or April.

The approach of calving is indicated by very definite signs: the abdomen is enlarged, the pinbones are far apart, the udder becomes distended, the teats are filled and the muscles in the pelvic region are relaxed. When these conditions arise, it is best to separate the calving cows from the rest of the herd. Cows that are stalled are best placed in box-stalls if available. On the other hand, cows that are loose and have been going out at will, require no special quarters other than their own, provided it is free from draught, and well bedded with clean straw.

There are two normal presentations of the calf; head and front feet first and hind feet first. If presentation is normal, assistance should not be given unless no progress has been made after about two hours. In cases of abnormal presentation, a qualified veterinarian or an experienced herdsman should be called for assistance.

When the calf is born, one should make certain that there is nothing to obstruct breathing. It is also a good thing to disinfect the navel cord with a solution of tincture of iodine to prevent any infection through the navel. After that, the cow and calf should be left alone. Good healthy calves will soon get up and nurse. If after five or six hours the calf has not nursed, then assistance should be given.

The cow's udder should be carefully observed from day to day to prevent any trouble. Sometimes the calf will not consume all the milk or some teats are so large that the calf will nurse only the smaller ones. In either case, the cow should be milked to prevent the loss of all or part of the udder.

After calving, the cow should be allowed all the roughage and/or silage she wants, but no concentrates. The later feeding of concentrates should be done consistent with economy and the milk production of the cow.

At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, where hay and corn silage is the basic ration, no concentrate is fed. True, the cow loses weight, but no calf has ever been found wanting. As the herd goes to pasture the green young grass will cause a greater milk flow, but then, the calf is older and is able to take all the milk. With this procedure there is little, if any, udder trouble either before or after going on pasture.

Farm Service Facts

PRESENTED BY.....



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Farm Service Facts in February discussed the preparation in general of farm implements to make ready for Spring. This month we are offering some details on the pre-season check up of your cultivator and one-way disc.



CAREFUL CHECK-UP OF ONE-WAY DISC WILL CUT YOUR COSTS

The part of your one-way disc that does the job for which the implement was intended is the disc itself. However good the condition of the equipment otherwise, it cannot do its work well or economically if the discs are dull. The addition of weight will not make up for dull disc edges. Cracked, chipped or broken discs should be replaced or welded and sharpened.

Bearings should be inspected for wear which will be indicated if there is slack. Use a lever and block to pry up the disc gang for inspection. Horizontal slack will indicate wear in the thrust bearing, and vertical slack will indicate wear in the hanger bearings. If excessive slack is noted, open the bearing and inspect for wear. When wear is excessive, the bearings must be replaced.

When checking the power lift, examine the rollers and pins inside

the lift mechanism for wear, and replace if the power lift has been giving any trouble. A severe strain will be placed on the linkage of the power lift if the heavy springs are not adjusted to the proper tension, and if the hitch is not low enough to help the power lift.

Inspect all bolts, especially the axle or gang bolt. The gang bolt, which holds the discs together, should be "sledged home" when being tightened, to draw the discs and spacers up tight. Loose gang bolts will cause serious disc wear around the centre hole, and even breakage of the spacers.

This check-up completed, your one-way will be ready when required in the field. For efficient operation then, the operator will have to make special adjustments to meet his conditions. These adjustments will be explained in an early issue.

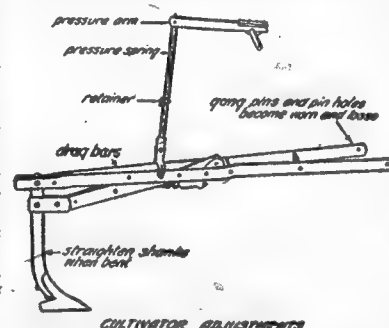
CULTIVATOR SHOVELS MUST BE SHARP AND SET RIGHT

The quality of work done by your field cultivator and the cost of doing that work depends more on the shovels than any other part of the implement. Unless they are sharp, clean and rigidly held in their proper position, you will not get effective weed control. Deeper tillage than necessary will result in increasing the draft of the cultivator, thereby using more power, which means more fuel, higher cost per acre. Complete weed cutting at shallow depth without excessive soil pulverizing is most desirable. The shovels furnish the cutting edge. They must be sharp from point to tip and clean, to scour and work efficiently.

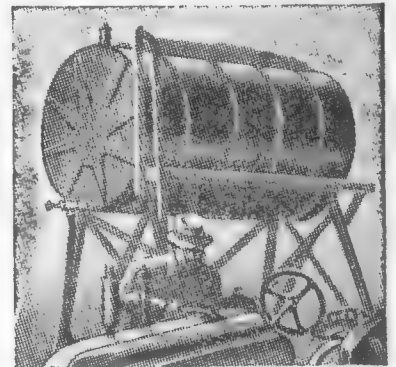
The shovels must be held rigid. Gangs should be removed and straightened if bent. If they are loose the cause usually is worn gang draw pins. This can be corrected by putting in oversize pins.

The pressure springs and their adjustments must be checked to be sure that uniform pressure is applied to each shovel. If the pressure rod and spring retainers are badly worn they should be replaced. The

pressure arms should be tight and in proper alignment with the drag bar.



When the cultivator is drawn from the same hole in the vertical clevis year after year, the hole becomes badly worn and it may be filled by welding. The correct vertical adjustment of the cultivator draw bar ensures proper depth of each row of shovels. The tilt of the individual shovel is provided by an adjustable linkage on each shank. The shovels should not be unduly tilted to force penetration.



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A farm storage tank permits you to buy and store enough fuel at one time to be sure of having a supply on hand when you need it. No costly delays when tractors stand idle, waiting for fuel to be delivered.

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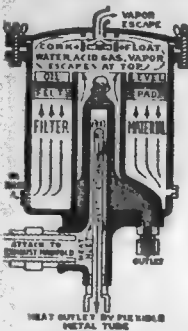
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Subject for April—Tractor operation.

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B.C. ROUNDUP

Completion of P.G.E. Railway to Prince George is assured

Rising land costs, taxes, floods and falling markets are creating problems for B.C. farmers

By A. J. DALRYMPLE

BIGGEST news in British Columbia in many years was the recent announcement that the Pacific Great Eastern Railway would be completed from Quesnel to Prince George; and a freight-express-passenger highway from Squamish, southern terminus of the railroad, to Vancouver.

This construction will open a wide area for faster transportation between Vancouver and Prince Rupert on the west coast; and the Canadian National running east to Edmonton.

New agricultural areas will thus come in for development with the knowledge that the products of the farms will be able to move to market. Cost of completing the railroad will be \$8,000,000. Additional roads will cost \$30,000,000 over three years. Irrigation projects will get \$3,000,000 plus federal aid under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.

There is a possibility that Canada will take \$2,000,000 in steel from Britain, along with three locomotives, in return for B.C. products.

The B.C. government is now negotiating with two aluminum companies who desire power sites in this province. One would involve the expenditure of \$300,000,000; and would result in the creation of a new city of 50,000 persons in northern B.C.

Such a development would create new markets for Canadian produce, but one official of the company says that three years would be required to survey such a project; and another eight years would elapse before a city could be established.

The fight for the continuation of the provincial-owned railway to Prince George has been going on for more than 30 years, and the new link running north will mean new structural changes in western farm economy.

There are also big chances in the southern sections of B.C. and in the interior to the east. These are being brought about by influx of population, and the fact that much arable land around the cities is being used for industrial sites. To these may be added new sub-divisions for housing, which are pushing farming farther from the centres of population.

George Hay, livestock broker, Kamloops, says: "All efforts toward rebuilding the west, must take into consideration that much of the food consumed in B.C. has to be shipped in from other points."

"Fifty per cent of the beef consumed in this province has to be shipped in, and a reasonable profit is necessary to the growth and prosperity of the cattle industry."

"Kamloops, centre of the sheep industry of B.C., has shown a flock decline of 50 per cent in the past four years. Most important reasons; high cost of production, lack of competent help, and depredations by dogs and predators."

The Changing Coast

A lot of changes are taking place in the coastal areas. Many farmers are revamping their crop programs because of loss of markets, floods, taxes, high price of land, and industrialization of areas near cities.

Some of the berry growers whose co-operative still has part of the 1947 and 1948 crops in storage, owing to Britain's decision not to buy, have sought some revenue by purchasing a cow or two, with the cream cheque in view. But the land is expensive, cut into small holdings, and this procedure is looked upon as a stop-gap, rather than a permanent setup.

R. C. Lucas, manager, Pacific Co-operative Union, Mission, calls for co-operative planting and management, as well as co-operative marketing as the only hope of stable small fruit industry.

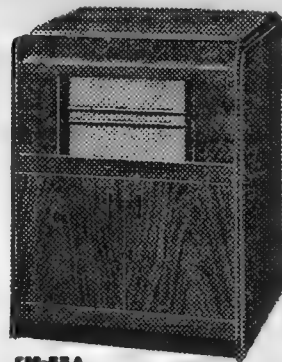
He says: "Although more than 2,300 acres of small fruits were destroyed by floods, we must still make drastic reduction in raspberry acreage under cultivation."

He suggests a 50 per cent cut in the 2,400 acres of raspberries now under cultivation, adding: "We need a breathing space of several years to readjust our overseas markets. There is every indication that exports to U.S.A. will be maintained."

Invasion of new settlers, buying small parcels on new sub-divisions in the coastal dairy belt, and the building of factories on farm lands, may mean that milk producers will have to move out.

This corresponds to the findings of Dean F. M. Clement, University of B.C., who believes that a milk shed will have to be established in the Okanagan.

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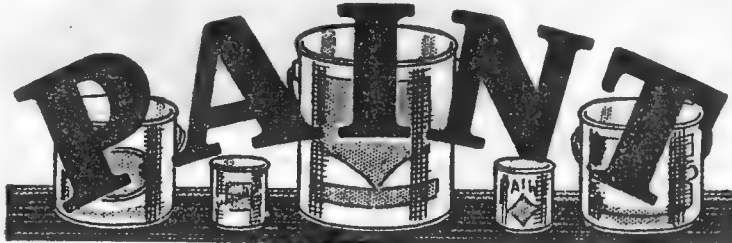
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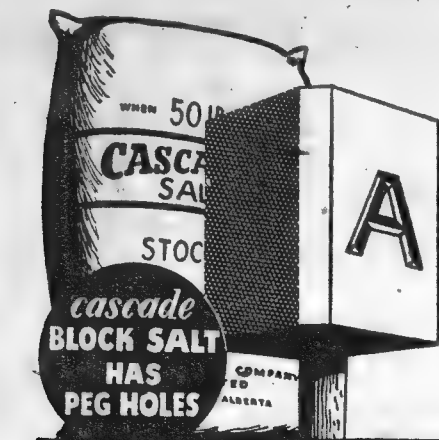
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It's never too early to mend farm equipment

WHEN referring to machinery, that old saying about its being "never too late to mend" needs to be changed. It is surprising how seeding time sneaks up on one, or haying time, or harvest for that matter.

Spare parts for machinery sometimes are not immediately available from the local agent, and although he will do his best to get them sent down from the branch warehouse in the least possible time there may be a delay of a day or more. A delay during the busy season means a loss of time and money.

At the Lethbridge Experimental Station the men in the shop, having finished overhauling tractors, are now busy checking over all the other farm machinery. They began with those implements which will be in use first in the spring.

It is not enough to rely entirely upon memory when it comes to deciding what repairs have to be made. Each machine must be thoroughly examined from top to bottom, from one end to the other. The wheels are taken off and checked as chances are that the bearings need cleaning and repacking with grease. What about the power-lift? Was it working properly when used last? Disc furrow openers will not do their job properly if they are seized up nor if they are too loose. Press wheels on drills sometimes shear their pins and slide along the shaft.

Springs do not last forever. There are some on almost every machine, even on such innocent looking implements as lever harrows. Each spring has a job to do. If one is broken, or has been lost, replacement is necessary. Springs are to be found everywhere and in all sizes, from the big counterpoise springs on one-way discs and mowers to the little ones in grease nipples. The grease nipples are very important too. They provide the means by which a machine can be lubricated. Grease is cheaper than bearings.

But it is not enough to examine only the working parts of the machine. Without a framework to hold them in place the working parts would be useless. Frames are subject to considerable vibration and strain and may have cracks in the metal. Nuts sometimes work loose and bolts are lost. The loss of a bolt may lead to the breakage of one of the vital parts of a machine.

Plow shares and cultivator shovels should not be overlooked. After last year's dry fall they will all need sharpening. The blacksmith is not so busy now as he will be in a month hence.

Red Thatcher loses in quality appeal

RED Thatcher wheat has again been declared ineligible for top grades by the associate committee on grain research of the National Research council.

Meeting at Winnipeg for a three-day conference, the committee added, however, that further tests will be conducted this year at 33 western points.

Meanwhile, four new wheat varieties, all unnamed were described by conference delegates as "being considered worthy of further testing."



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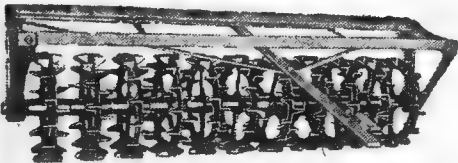
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CALGARY — ALBERTA

**"Every branch
a basketful"**

By WALTER K. PUTNEY

**"FIREBRAND burn; every branch
a basketful!"**

Such is the song among the people of Auvergne, when, on the evening of the first Sunday in Lent, they go through the orchards waving the grannomo. The latter is a torch of straw, fastened to a long pole and, lighting it at the dying bonfire that marks the opening of the Lenten season, each person — man, woman, girl or small child, — visits the fruit trees and, singing lustily, waves his torch among the branches, at the same time calling, in song — "Firebrand burn; every branch a basketful!"

In some communities, the ashes of the torches are saved, when the ceremonies are over, and they are spread under the fruit trees to further encourage the trees to bear abundantly. Those ashes are also scattered in the nests of the hens to make them lay better.

Lenten fires, in normal times, are common in Europe, especially in the north of France and in Belgium. All over the continent the people have been accustomed from the earliest times, to kindle bonfires on certain days of the year and to dance around and leap over them. Among the best known were and are the Lenten fires and the time those fires burn varies from a week to only a single day. In the region of Ardennes, Belgium, for example, the fire is kindled for a full week before a special day comes around when certain ceremonies are enacted. Then on that one day, the bonfire becomes greatly enlarged as children go from house to house asking for fuel for that fire. That special occasion is known as the "day of the great fire" and the people all anticipate it with eagerness.

Like all major celebrations around the Lenten fire, this takes place on the first Sunday of Lent, in the afternoon after services in the various churches have been concluded. Singing, dancing, the burning of effigies representing Dying Winter or some evil spirit that is lurking around, attempting to do harm to fruits and crops, driving out the Evil Sower from the woods and driving sheep or cattle through the smoke of the great bonfire are all a part of the celebration.

In the region west of the Jura Mountains, the first Sunday of Lent was known as the Sunday of Firebrands and the celebrations of that day were highlighted by enormous bonfires, built upon high land or hills, the ringing of the Angelus to summon the villagers to the celebration and leaping over the dying embers for good luck. There was an old belief that a young lady or a young man who could leap over the flames without singeing his clothes would be happily married within the year. After the fires had blazed high, there were races for young and old and each prize winner received a rooster as his reward, and that rooster was highly prized because it brought good luck to the henyard, both in egg laying and in the production of extra fine chicks.

Singing was a main feature of every celebration and the songs were of much the same pattern, designed to encourage the production of better fruit and crops and to exorcise all evil, such as field mice, insects and plant epidemics. In some places there was an added ceremony of tying bands of straw around the trunks of trees so that any crawling insects might be stopped from going up to the branches.

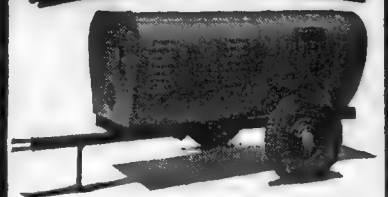
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Springtime is hobby-time— here are some strange pastimes

SPRINGTIME is always hobby-time in Canada, and once again we're busy making things and having fun. A favorite spring hobby with many of the older boys is that fascinating craft of making and shooting bows and arrows. There is a real lure about the graceful curve of a well made bow, while everyone thrills to the sight of a speeding arrow.

Some fellows get to be marvelous shots — there's Dick, for example, who ties a peanut on a string and gets it swinging back and forth, then Dick stands back about thirty feet and shoots at that swinging mark. And he can hit that peanut with his arrows, two shots out of three!

Stan likes to go hunting big game with heavy archery tackle, and last fall he and his companions bagged a black bear with their arrows. A lot of western archers like to go gopher-shooting — my friend Phil shot 68

holders for the feathers and with the plumes handsomely colored and stained. The Indians themselves make a lot of head-dresses to sell to tourists nowadays at the national parks — Indians charge \$25 for a fancy head-dress.

Another Indian craft that both girls and boys favor is the art of making Indian drums. Sometimes they make the small hand-drums or tom-toms, sometimes the larger dance-drums, and occasionally the very large and deep-toned Indian war-drums — drums that can be heard upwards of a mile. Hollow logs of good sound wood are shaved thin and used as the body of the drum, while green calf-skins provide the drum-skins for the larger drums and truck inner-tube rubber a suitable "skin" for the small tom-toms. The drums are always fancily painted on the sides, while the red willow drum-sticks are

By **KERRY WOOD**

gophers with his bows and arrows during the course of a single afternoon. Then there's Bruce and Bill, two brothers who use their bows and arrows to hunt rattlesnakes out in the Medicine Hat district of Alberta where it's hot and dry.

During the month of September, rattlesnakes congregate on the river banks before hibernating for the winter in dens where sometimes several hundred snakes curl up together in a writhing, reptilian ball. During the autumn, Bill and Bruce like to go hunting rattlers as the snakes head for these hibernating dens, and on their best day, these two brothers bagged over thirty rattlesnakes with their bows and arrows. It's a dangerous sort of sport, but they like it.

The Indian influence is noticeable in Canada to provide us with many other hobbies. Right now, for example, a lot of leather workers are

adorned with rabbit-tails on the handle-end, the working end being a wad of wool with a buck-skin covering. The little tom-toms were the Indians personal drums — the ones they used when chanting prayers to the Great Spirit that lived in the Land beyond the Setting Sun.

The dance-drums provided the throbbing music for ceremonial dances: such as the Thunder Dance in the springtime when Indians used to hold a ceremony to ask protection from the thunder. (Indians didn't seem to worry about lightning, but they thought that the loud-crashing thunder was really dangerous stuff!) The largest drums that Indians made, some of them nearly three feet high and twenty inches in diameter, were the war-drums, used when the Indians were going on the war-path against some other tribe or against the whitemen.

Model Forts

Tied in with the Indian lore, there's another hobby being enjoyed a great deal here in Western Canada right now: the hobby of building models of some of the famous fur-trading forts of the old days. The forts of the Hudson's Bay Company or the Northwest Fur Traders, places like Fort Garry, which is now the city of Winnipeg, and Fort Macleod, the Mounted Police stronghold during the early days, and Fort Edmonton on the mighty North Saskatchewan River, or even the isolated fur-trading fort at Rocky Mountain House which was one of the oldest forts built in Western Canada — and one that the Indians attacked and burned down a couple of times, too.

Boys and girls who get interested in these old-time forts collect some willow wands or spruce branches, using these pencil-sized sticks as building logs to make tiny models of the log cabins and block-houses and pointed palisade fences that always surrounded the main fort buildings. There were always slits cut in the logs, of course, to permit the occupants to shoot out at attacking Indians.

Plastic Ornaments

One of the newest hobbies to gain favor here in Canada is working with plastics, a hobby that is just as popular in the cities as it is out on the farms. Sheets of colored plastics are



busy making themselves moccasin-slippers patterned after the famous Indian moccasins, and brightly decorated with colored beads and porcupine quills. Girls are particularly fond of moccasin-slipper making, while boys go in for making Indian head-dresses — using turkey feathers instead of the traditional eagle-plumes. A pretty fancy head-dress can be turned out by a careful craftsman, using leather bands as

Jim Farewell at his plastics bench



obtained with special adhesives, then all kinds of fancy costume jewelry such as pendants, brooches, rings, and bracelets can be made in a wide combination of colors. Sometimes plastics are used as picture mounts, or for making mantle-piece ornaments.

A friend of mine, Jim Farewell, likes to work with the new clear liquid plastic, and showed me a beautiful Tiger Swallowtail butterfly which he had cast in this transparent plastic. Jim said that he could use this clear plastic to cast around all sorts of zoological specimens—frogs, salamanders, giant water beetles, and similar creatures. The advantage of plastics for zoological specimen mounting is obvious—the specimen may be handled a thousand, a million times without suffering any harm, and the specimen may be examined from any angle without the fuss and muss of alcohol pickling.

In western Canada the cowboys still ride herd on cattle and round them up for the calf-branding and

hat, a neckerchief instead of a tie, and leather chaps over his pants. But each of these articles of clothing have a special use: the wide-brimmed hat is necessary out on the sunny prairies, where the sun can get almost as hot as it does on a desert. And the neckerchief can be quickly pulled up to cover the mouth and nostrils like a mask, for use on those windy days when dust is blowing in clouds across the prairie trails.

As for the leather chaps, without them a man's legs would receive a lot of scratches and wounds when the cowboy was riding at full gallop through thorny brush in pursuit of a runaway cow or steer. Perhaps cowboys do like their clothing a little brighter colored than most of us, but they manage to look cheerful and gay in their bright togs.

Even Walking Sticks

There are many other springtime hobbies, such as the favorite one of making walking sticks out of native shrubs like Diamond Willow, Western Red Birch, Cherry, Hickory, and Ash. Many a grandfather proudly carries a fine walking stick made by a grandson or a grand-daughter from wood gathered right at the back door of the home.

Then there's this new hobby of making feather pictures—using colored feathers from ducks, pheasants, and other game birds to glue onto velvet and fashion into really striking pictures. Then there's wood carving, cutting bird and animal figurines out of queerly shaped roots of conifer trees like junipers, pines or spruces. Then there's bark carving, a favorite with boys, and you should see some of the fancy carved whistle stalks they make in the springtime. And some girls make flutes out of bamboo binder-whip stalks, while some boys collect old moose and deer antlers and fashion them into attractive ornaments. Whatever hobby you favor, springtime is hobby-time, and always a lot of fun.



Here are Morley Price and Mae Maxwell, of Red Deer, Alta., in their fancy western costumes.

count. So it's natural enough that a lot of young people are keen on cowboy articles and make a hobby of making fancy tooled-leather horse bridles, decorated riding quirts, fancy hat-bands for the ten-gallon hats, and some even make their own riding chaps. Girls go in for making fancy cowboy shirts and colorful neckerchiefs.

Eastern Canadians may think the western cowboy is a funny sort of fellow for wearing a big ten-gallon

Next Month—

MORE

HOBBY

STORIES

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The Red Cross must be prepared for all eventualities. Year after year the demand for Red Cross services grows. Millions of dollars have been spent in flood, fire and other disasters, in aiding the stricken and homeless.

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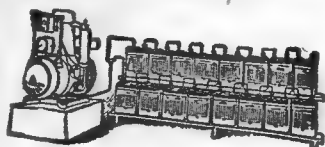


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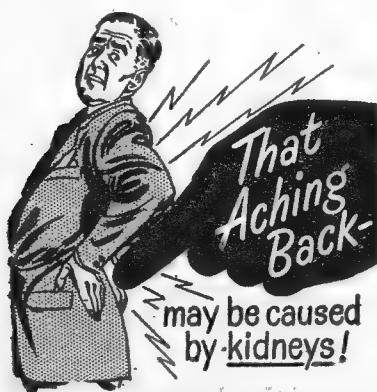


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may be caused by kidneys!

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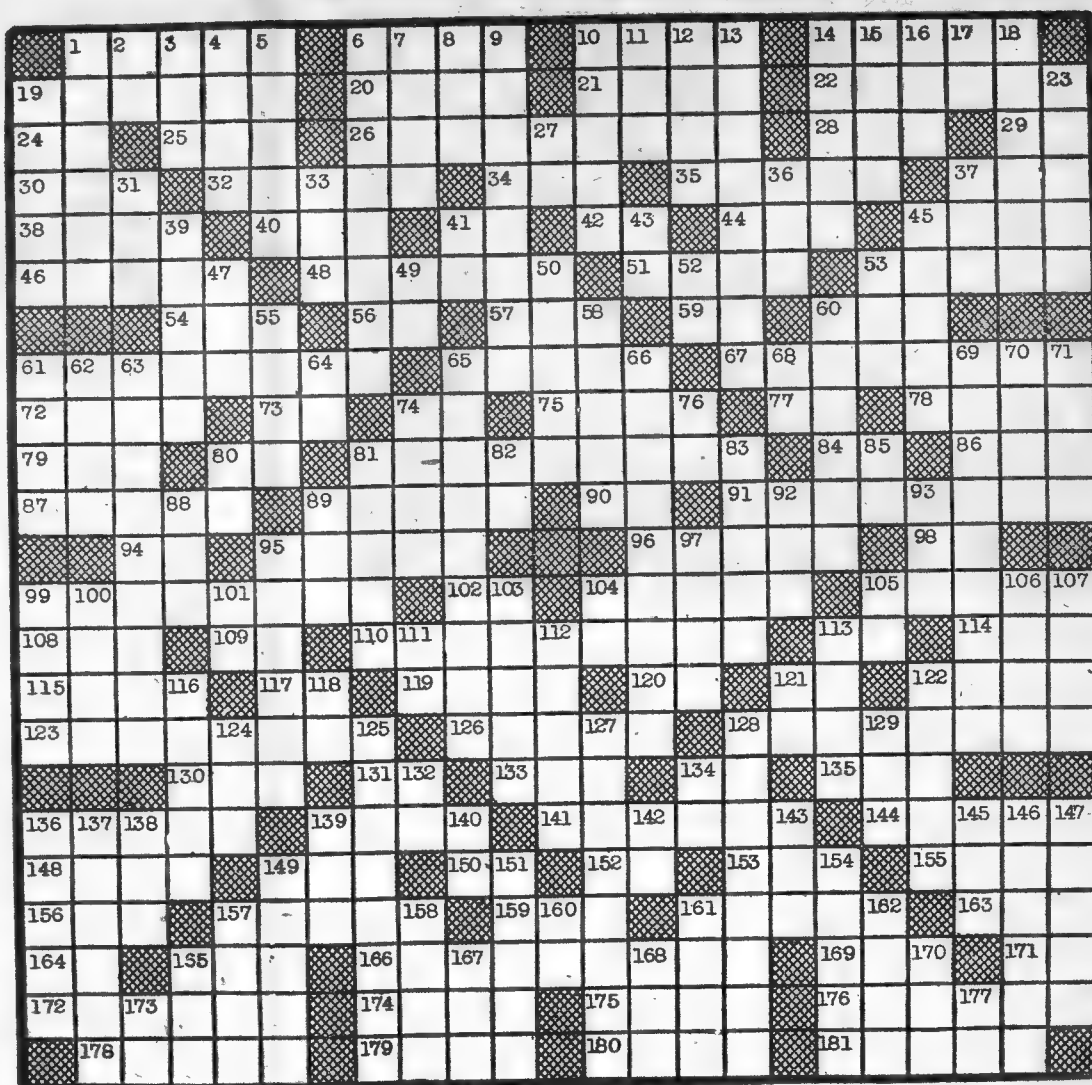
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Our Crossword Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Rounded chisel | 61 Agreed | 121 Pronoun |
| 6 Tax | 65 Donkeys | 122 Money |
| 10 Elan | 67 Entertaining | 123 To limit |
| 14 Sounds | 72 Quantities | 126 Tale |
| 19 Cavalryman | 73 Part of "to be" | 128 Concurs |
| 20 Center | 74 Against (abbr.) | 130 Girl's name |
| 21 Arrow poison | 75 Lamb's pen name | 131 Pronoun |
| 22 Thinks | 77 Exists | 133 Compass point |
| 24 Sloth | 78 Dirk | 134 Musical syllable |
| 25 Unit of work | 79 To mistake | 135 Seaman |
| 26 Took back | 80 Next to | 136 Cavils |
| 28 Moist | 81 Citizens | 139 Rope fiber |
| 29 Symbol for nickel | 84 Whether | 141 Roll of parchment |
| 30 Greek mountain | 86 Large tub | 144 Eliminated |
| 32 Wearied | 87 To stop | 148 Curved molding |
| 34 Tangle | 89 Surgical thread | 149 Fuel |
| 35 Group of twelve | 90 Tierce (abbr.) | 150 Biblical king |
| 37 Evil | 91 Associates | 152 Behold! |
| 38 Records | 94 Continent (abbr.) | 153 Plural ending |
| 40 Chinese shrub | 95 Branch | 155 Hindu deity |
| 41 Note of scale | 96 To skip over | 156 Mass |
| 42 Symbol for silver | 98 Symbol for argon | 157 Florida city |
| 44 Conjunction | 99 Pertaining to England | 159 Ostrich |
| 45 Part of head | 102 While | 161 Excess of solar year |
| 46 To move stealthily | 104 Lifts with lever | 163 Scotch cap |
| 48 To attribute | 105 Parts of churches | 164 Latin conjunction |
| 51 Medley | 108 Position | 165 Pronoun |
| 53 Propeller blades | 109 Hawaiian bird | 166 Apt to intrude |
| 54 Force | 110 Yearly payments | 169 Anglo-Saxon money |
| 56 Babylonian god | 113 Capacity measure (abbr.) | 171 Prefix: down |
| 57 Part of head | 114 Artificial language | 172 To vilify |
| 59 Plural ending | 115 Land measure | 174 Small particle |
| 60 Racket | 117 Sun god | 175 Continually |
| | 119 Pertaining to ear | 176 Ranges |
| | 120 Symbol for thoron | 178 Locations |
| | | 179 Clears |
| | | 180 French: without |
| | | 181 To correct |

VERTICAL

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Small flag | 60 To wish for | 116 Russian depot |
| 2 Bone | 61 Fish sauce | 118 Alternating current (abbr.) |
| 3 Custom | 62 Painful | 121 "Show me" state (abbr.) |
| 4 Attire | 63 Aliens | 122 Goddess of vegetation |
| 5 Grain fungus | 64 Type measure | 124 Highways (abbr.) |
| 6 Cried loudly | 65 Having resemblance of sound (pl.) | 125 Actor |
| 7 College girl | 66 Honesty | 127 Hermits |
| 8 Worthless leaving | 68 Japanese measure | 128 Measuring device (pl.) |
| 9 Destructive insects | 69 Change of order | 129 Mournful |
| 10 Authoritative sayings | 70 Close to | 132 Type measure |
| 11 Emmet | 71 Obtains | 134 The Buddha |
| 12 To sow | 74 Interdiction | 136 Cringe |
| 13 One who lives for pleasure | 76 Preposition | 137 Marbles |
| 14 Turret | 80 To exist | 138 Color |
| 15 Overt | 81 California rockfish | 139 Kind of meat |
| 16 Small insect | 82 Nook | 140 European river |
| 17 Type measure | 83 Scouts | 142 Artificial language |
| 18 Legislative chamber | 85 Length measure (abbr.) | 143 Meadow |
| 19 Salutes | 88 Salt | 145 Lighted |
| 23 Factions | 89 Students | 146 Dodged |
| 27 Cooled lava | 92 Paid notices | 147 Ladies |
| 31 Epoch | 93 Pile | 149 Sports |
| 33 Brazilian coin | 95 Dross | 151 Microbes |
| 36 Animal park | 97 Legal claim | 154 Tally |
| 37 Interdiction | 99 Winglike letter | 157 Glazed brick |
| 39 Amasses | 100 Fastidious | 158 Poker stake |
| 41 Greek | 101 Butterfly boxing | 160 Greek M |
| 43 Colloquial: match | 103 Retinue | 161 Level |
| 45 Breathes rapidly | 104 Capacity measure (abbr.) | 162 Neat |
| 47 Relations | 105 Symbol for gold | 165 Colloquial: success |
| 49 Parent | 106 To revise | 167 Child |
| 50 Facilitated | 107 Descendants | 168 Yellow bugle |
| 52 French article | 111 Negative | 170 American humorist |
| 53 By way of | 112 Sacred pictures | 173 Six |
| 55 To remain | 113 Tendency | 177 Guinea (abbr.) |
| 58 To rent again | | |

Solution next month

Farm and Ranch Housewife

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE RURAL WOMEN OF WESTERN CANADA

Fashion menu for spring

By MARY STEVENS

THIS should be the CLEANEST looking spring we've seen in a long time. Not "clean" as opposite from soiled, you understand . . . but "clean" as in trim lines . . . sparkling dashes of white . . . and the sleekness that only well-groomed women can flaunt.

And what's all this about? Oh, just a glance or two at the fashion menu for spring . . . with maybe a hint or two on what the well-dressed gal is planning as competition to the first crocus.

If the now ancient "new look" did one thing . . . that was important . . . it got the gals away from the too-tailored . . . too, too masculine lines that TOO MANY effected. Feminine is what feminine does, we always say . . . and looking pretty and charming is certainly every woman's right. Thankfully, the fashion designers are helping the trend.

Suits are always suits and the more the better this year . . . In fact you can plan an entire wardrobe around suits and certainly always be the best-dressed person around. And while the man-tailored suit has bowed out of the picture, you'll find that the current showings are JUST as meticulously tailored and just as well-fitted.

Gabardine is still the material in our book . . . because it's always in good press . . . it tailors so beautifully . . . it's in such delightful colors . . . and it wears so well. And speaking of gabardine, it's pretty doggone trim for spring dresses, too. Being the type of material it is, it lends itself to the simple, fluid lines we've been talking about. So you can't go

far wrong in making such a choice. But let's continue for a few more lines on suits. There are all sorts of handsome materials being shown this year . . . lightweight worsted flannels . . . men's wear worsted (in colors father would faint at wearing) tweeds and soft wools. Most of the suits show some little feminine witchery like tucks or fancy stitching or button detail, but these little furbelows do nothing to detract from the trim lines.

Once you've picked out the little dream suit, it's time for accessories . . . and blouses are wonderful this spring. Feminine beyond words with laces and tucks and faggotting and delicate ruffles galore. Dreadful to iron, we'll admit . . . but well worth the labor involved. Grandma is probably snickering at this, too . . . but camisole tops are in again! All laces and bows and ribbons and so charming under a sheer blouse. Oh, it's going to be a gala spring!

Dresses this spring are, we'll admit . . . gay. Bright, bright prints in the softest and most swirling of silks . . . jerseys that would dim the sun . . . and crepes with plenty of embroidery and beadwork. Navy is again leading all the colors . . . but if you're in the market for something a little less demure, there's the non-flowered dresses in some pretty special mauves, greys and blues, too.

Necklines seem to go on plunging this year . . . but with those, discretion always seems the wisest approach. However, there are still big collars and little collars and eyelet trimmings and goodness knows what for neckline interest. Sleeves are pretty much what you feel the most comfortable in; skirts are either slim as pencils or wildly flaring with all sorts of tucks and pleats and diagonal corded trim. Most of all, skirts are just below the calf and it's a very smart length, too.

Altogether, the new showings are very pretty indeed . . . the prettiest for some years in our opinion. Seems as though the designers are at last doing their best for the women themselves . . . and it's high time, too.

Fabrics this year are doing much for the styles. A good fabric, a good cut . . . and you've a gown to be proud of. And we like the names of some of these materials, too. There is thin peanut-skin taffeta . . . Moy-gashel linen (imported, crease-resistant and washable) . . . rayon tissue failles . . . and iridescent chambray which is a cotton chambray with a faint glow of changeable color.

Cottons are back stronger than ever . . . plain cotton chambrays . . . gingham . . . checks and seersuckers.

Hats are again frivolous ornaments . . . and thank goodness for that. The choice is such that you can still wear a large or small, flat or high-crowned hat and in practically every shape and still look "new". But it's a mistake to call them hats! They're all CREATIONS with their flowers and tulling and veiling and feathers. Even the practical gals can suit their whim this year with checked taffeta hats that will do a little flirting of their own. Sailors seem to come back in full force every year, and mighty trim they are, too.

What we've seen of the spring shoes, they have, thankfully enough, gotten away from the slight clumsi-

ness apparent during too many of the winter showings. They're more graceful this spring . . . and certainly more flattering.

One thing about shoes . . . if you're in doubt . . . always buy a plain pump. They're always attractive and they're a safe choice.

So that's a brief forewarning of the difficult time all the gals are going to have this spring . . . with practically everything so charming, it'll be difficult not to mangle the budget completely. From us to you . . . good luck, good shopping . . . and have fun! •

□ □ □

Sewing machine care

THE sewing machine, more of a treasure than ever, deserves all the care you can give it. Old machines that are given proper care will work well, and even new machines should receive attention. A few suggestions on care of the sewing machine are offered by Miss Margaret K. Fraser of the Alberta Department of Agriculture's Home Economics Service.

The machine should be oiled regularly. Oil the machine after each day's work or at least after 8 or 10 hours of work. Oil it occasionally even though not in use. One drop of oil in each hole and moveable part is enough. Be sure to keep oil in the felt pad in the shuttle race. Run the machine rapidly for a few minutes immediately after oiling and leave the head up for several hours to allow the oil to circulate well. Wipe off excess oil before stitching.

Clean your machine after each using. Brush away dirt and lint on the upper side of the shuttle race. Release the belt and turn back the machine head to clear the under side of the shuttle race. You will be surprised how much lint collects, especially when you are working on wool.

Check your needle regularly to see that it is sharp and straight. A needle of the wrong length will cause skipped stitches or will break the thread. Have a variety of sizes so that you can match the size of your needle to the size of your thread.

Adjust the tensions properly. There are two tensions on all machines. The upper tension controls the pull of thread from the needle. The lower tension, which is adjusted by a screw on the shuttle holder, adjusts the pull on the thread from the bobbin. Always assume that the lower tension is correct until you have proved that it is not. Always lower the presser foot when testing the top tension.

In the average family, the sewing machine requires a thorough cleaning about twice a year. The cleaning procedure can be learned easily. Professional servicing is not necessary unless some part needs replacing. •

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The Dishpan Philosopher

I CERTAINLY can name one thing that I don't like about the Spring. And that's Spring-cleaning which I start with black rebellion in my heart. I know the sooner it's begun, the sooner will the job be done, but still I crawlfish and delay the starting of it day by day. Which isn't any good of course for some day soon I must, perforce, get out the brushes and the brooms and tear apart the dusty rooms, and scrub and clean like all get-out till winter's grime is put to rout. But when it's done I have a hunch I'll strut around as proud as Punch.

Maybe our minds we should go through and give them a Spring-cleaning too, and sweep them absolutely bare of all the gloom collected there, so we'll be in the mood to swing right into step with joyful Spring.

Finest Quality Tea

"SALADA"
ORANGE PEKOE

SCRAPBOOKS

AS a farmer's wife who has for health reasons had to stay indoors a good share of the time, especially in winter, hobbies have played an important part in my life.

For a hobby that is educational, versatile and most important, interesting, none can beat "Making Scrapbooks". This can include the whole family, even Grandma and Grandpa.

Not much money need be spent, just scrapbooks (even these can be homemade) to suit individual tastes and pocketbooks, mucilage, scissors, old magazines, newspapers, pamphlets, catalogues etc., etc., good-sized waste paper basket, table (card table can't be beaten) and we're all set for hours of worthwhile enjoyment.

Let the weatherman do as he pleases. Subjects — anything under the sun — including the sun if you are especially interested in it, re: pictures of sunrise, sunset, anything you read about it, that's the lovely thing about scrapbooks the variety of subjects is endless.

For Grandpa, Dad and the boys, there's sports, handy devices, hints, mechanics, machinery, cars, horses, cattle, hogs, dogs, cats, poultry, (I made one on poultry for a member of the family whose special interest is poultry, the wealth of information I found was amazing to say nothing of pictures and illustrations) any subject they are personally interested in is scrapbook material.

For Grandma, Mother and the girls — their books can be made up of a variety of subjects in one book, such as handy hints, recipes, poetry, short stories, needlework, ideas for making homes or rooms more beautiful, interesting or liveable. Even the future dream house, rugs, house plants, flowers, gardens, hair-dos, clothes, party ideas, local news, dated something for future readings, funerals — need I say more?

Individual books on any one subject are very much worthwhile too, and the number of interesting subjects you'll discover while pursuing your "special one" is surprising and endless too.

Smaller fry down to toddlers—gay picture books, stories, games, dolls, animals — show them how, but let them make their own books, perhaps first attempts won't come up to your expectations, but before long you will be amazed at the improvement. Strangely enough they will be the severest critics of their work, as I learned when helping a wee niece make a scrapbook. I'd put any interesting pictures I'd find in her book, loose, for her to paste when she came "a-visiting." Her joy at finding them was great, one of the first things she'd do was look to see if I'd found new pictures, then go through her book and show me with each new addition how much better she could do them. She did too. Really can't say which of us enjoyed it most.

In closing — a couple of hints — nicer looking book is the result when just corners are pasted down. I use bought mucilage, though any good homemade paste will do. My experience with it wasn't so good, a 25c bottle of mucilage with spreader will paste in a lot of scraps. Small pictures of animals, babies, etc., can be made to stand up by cutting out picture, leaving enough paper at bottom to fold back, paste this down, whole picture will lie flat when book is closed. Children love these cut-outs scattered throughout their books.

"Here's to bigger and better scrapbooks."

And right now I'm "just itching" to get started on a new scrapbook.

Mrs. J. G. Roloff,
Wrentham, Alta.

Shellcraft makes interesting winter hobby for shut-ins

By MRS. R. GROVER

TIME hangs heavy on the hands of the convalescent, and those who are confined to a chair in the long winter months. But a variety of interests can make life much more tolerable. Happy the person who cultivates an absorbing hobby—better yet, several—in his youth, for he reaps a bountiful harvest in his old age, or when illness otherwise curtails his activities, perhaps even reducing him to the monotony of life in a wheelchair.

Any person with artistic ability is likely to be successful at shellwork: the girl who designed her own greeting cards, created her own embroidery patterns; the boy who was always at the top of his art class, and kept the neatest exercise books in school. Youngsters such as these may be interested in learning shellcraft during the long and trying days of convalescence after illness or accident.

At the beginning a few words regarding eyestrain are indicated. If the nature of the illness was such that it affected the vision in any way, this type of work is taboo! However, even working with the small shells will not

this purpose, as well as any small shallow covers and lids.

Tweezers are invariably employed in making brooches of the small shells, but with the larger shells the fingers may be used to advantage, with less wear and tear on the nervous system. Enough cement to affix only one shell at a time is squeezed from the tube, as it dries rapidly. I have seen some unhappy examples of shellwork, where a large amount of cement was smeared on the plastic base, and dried before all the shells were properly cemented. The tragic result was that the shells gradually fell off while being worn.

Plaques and corsages are fashioned from the large shells; plastic leaves may be obtained for the latter. When working with the larger shells, an old lead pencil, with the rubber tip worn round, is helpful in affixing the cup shells firmly to their foundation.

The color scheme is of vital importance in making shell jewellery. Garish color combinations, such as vivid orange and purple, are to be avoided. Pansy or violet designs are delightful in natural coloring on a cream or very pale green base. For

The Hobby Corner

affect the eyes to the same extent that very fine embroidery does. And working with the large shells would not develop adverse optical conditions as rapidly as the acres of intricate crochet Grandma produces every year. It is advisable to work in daylight, but never on cloudy days. Lamplight can play tricks with color, too.

It is not necessary, or advisable, for the beginner to purchase an expensive instruction book, or large supply of materials. A small-sized kit is sold by hobby supply shops, containing basic instructions and all essential materials for making a brooch and earring set.

A rectangular tray is ideal for holding the equipment. If one wishes to use the table, it should be well protected with several layers of newspaper, as the type of cement used will remove the finish. Dig out that old four-division relish dish you never liked; it will be found most useful in keeping the various colored shells separate. The small dishes of a child's tea set may likewise be employed for

St. Valentine's Day, or Mother's Day, what could be more appropriate than an exquisite double-rose design in pink or red cup shells, arranged with sprays of natural dark green leaves on a white heart-shaped base? A pair of earrings to match may be included for anyone who wears them. Color schemes such as these may be worn on most dark dresses, by women in any age-class. Shell jewellery usually appears out of place on multi-colored prints.

If the fascination of creating beauty with shells increases steadily the artist may wish to obtain detailed instruction on the subject. But if he can find the opportunity of watching an expert at work, it will be worth much more than book-learning. The results of your first efforts will definitely prove or disprove your talents in this field.

Should this occupation prove fatiguing, or play havoc with the nervous system, it must be discontinued. A hobby is something you do for fun.

□ □ □

COLOR CLOTH BOOKS

IN your February issue you asked farm people to write to you about their hobby. You probably would not consider our tiny acreage a real farm but as it is designated as such I shall take advantage of your offer.

I draw and color cloth books for children. They are washable and practically indestructible. They are easily handled by tiny tots or sick children. It is a very inexpensive hobby as well as a delightful one.

Long strips of strong unbleached or mercerized cotton deckle-edged by machine or scissors form the foundations.

One side of the material is marked off into equal widths for the cover, pages and back. The cover is designed and colored with the best school wax-crayons. Each page has a different picture of the whole book may

tell one story, e.g. "The Gingerbread Boy" etc. Each page has a little printing for no matter how tiny the tot they love to pretend they can read.

When the pages are complete, iron on the back of the cloth. The design goes right through making a set picture. Fold the material to form a book. Each page will be double insuring against tearing. Bind with bias tape, blanket stitch or make button-holes to lace a cord through. The latter method of finishing allows children to open the pages wide and see the full story spread out before them.

I find these booklets very desirable for bazaars, birthday and Christmas and invalid gifts.

Dorothy Kynaston,
R.R.1 Sidney, B.C.

PHOTOGRAPHY

I AM glad of the opportunity you give us of exchanging ideas about personal hobbies.

To me it has proven better than a tonic. Mine is photography. I find it a fine means of expression.

There is nothing I like better than to go for a stroll by the roadside, camera in hand, in quest of a good scenic picture, especially in the fall when the trees are so beautiful.

Or, in winter after a storm to wait for an opportunity when the sunshine on a snow bank with shadows on. Or, again, when the trees are heavy with frost.

My object is to have pictures suitable for framing. I have them enlarged to 8" x 11" on mat paper, so that I can color them when it is desirable.

I was lucky in having a friend that used to work in a studio, who was willing to teach me how to use oil color for pictures.

There are so many things that make worthwhile pictures. For instance all the activities on the farm, such as haying, combining, children at work or play, etc.

I am going to try to describe a few of my collection.

I needed four pictures to put over the knee-hole desk in the living-room where the man of the family keeps the farm account books.

I selected narrow, dark-colored frames and put the pictures on a white background which make them stand out very nicely.

The pictures I chose were as follows: The two top ones were, one a caterpillar grader at work on a road where my husband used to work. The other is a view of a tractor and combine working in a field of swathed sweet clover.

The two lower ones are of him again, one he is burning the last brush on our farm, while the other he is standing in a field of flax. These are colored lifelike.

There are two others I would like to mention also. These are side by side over the built-in book shelves which flank the fireplace.

One is a picture of our village seen through a frame of tree foliage half a mile away. It is, indeed, beautiful with its two red elevators and the train coming into the station with dark smoke coming from its stack.

The other, its match, is one of the station with its signal arms up with the elevator seen from another direction in the background.

I hope your request for ideas on hobbies is answered with an avalanche of letters.

Mrs. M. J. C.

Therien, Alta.

MORE

HOBBIES

NEXT

MONTH

For Quick Cough Relief, Mix This Syrup, at Home

No Cooking! No Work! Real Saving!

You'll be surprised how quickly a bad winter cough can be relieved, when you try this well known recipe. It is universally used throughout Canada because it gives such gratifying results. It's no trouble at all to mix, and costs but a trifle.

Into a 16 ounce bottle, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex; then fill up with granulated sugar syrup to make 16 ounces. Syrup is easily made with 2 cups of sugar and 1 cup of water, stirred a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup. This makes four times as much cough medicine for your money. It never spoils and tastes fine.

Quickly you feel its penetrating effect. It loosens the phlegm, helps to clear the air passages, and soothes the irritated membranes. This three-fold action explains why it brings such quick relief in distressing coughs.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known for its soothing effect on throat irritations. Money refunded if it does not please you in every way.

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LENTEN DISHES

Spotlight on Fish

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

ALTHOUGH meat is expensive, fish is more or less plentiful, so it is safe to say that more fish will be consumed this season than has been done for a long time. Fish is a healthful food and lends itself to many interesting ways of preparation. It can be purchased frozen, fresh caught, or dried. The latter is by far the less expensive way to purchase it for everyday use. Creamed codfish poured over piping hot, baked potatoes is still a meal that is worth talking about, while salmon loaf smothered in creamed peas may not be new, but it is delicious. And here are some other suggestions.

FISH SPECIAL

- 1 cup celery
- ½ cup finely minced green pepper
- ½ cup finely minced onion
- ½ cup mushrooms (optional)
- 2 tbsps. butter
- Cream sauce of:
 - ¼ cup butter
 - 5 tbsps. flour
 - 2½ cups milk
- 2 cups salmon
- 1½ cups kernel corn (dry pack)

Brown celery, pepper, onion and mushrooms in butter. Add cream sauce, salmon and corn. Season and pour into a two-quart casserole and cover with buttered crumbs. For a change, cover with biscuit dough the last 20 minutes of the hour required for baking this one-meal dish. 325° F.

TUNAFISH OR CRABMEAT CASSEROLE

- 3 tbsps. butter
- 5 tbsps. flour
- 2½ cups milk
- 1 pkg. noodles, cooked in salted water
- ¾ tsp. salt
- 1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce
- ½ lb. grated cheese
- 1 can tuna (any size will do, over 1 cup)

Make cream sauce with butter, flour and milk, then add cooked noodles, sauce and cheese. Arrange part of this mixture in bottom of buttered casserole, place tuna on top, keeping in large chunks, then cover with rest of noodle and cheese mixture. Top with buttered crumbs and bake at 250° F. for 20 minutes.

SALMON LOAF

- 1 can salmon
- 2 beaten eggs
- 4 tbsps. melted butter
- 1 cup milk
- 1 slice bread, dissolved in the milk

Heat milk and bread in double boiler. Beat eggs, add other ingredients and pour into oiled loaf tin, or ring mold. Bake 1 hour at 300° F. Unmold on hot platter and pour creamed peas over loaf, or in center of ring. (Baked potatoes are good with this.)

HADDOCK SUPREME

- 1½ lbs. fillet of haddock—cut in pieces about 3 x 4 and 1½ inches thick
- ½ tsp. Worcestershire sauce
- 1 tsp. horseradish
- 3 tbsps. chili sauce
- 1 tsp. lemon juice
- ¼ tsp. onion salt

Mash and dry fish, dust with flour (seasoned) and fry in olive oil until brown. Cool. Make sauce of Worcestershire sauce, chili, lemon, horseradish and onion salt. Mix well and chill. Serve each fish-piece on lettuce leaf spread with sauce and sprinkled with paprika. Garnish with

home-canned pickles. This is a fine Sunday night dish.

CODFISH PIE

- 1 cup salt codfish
- 2 cups riced potatoes
- ¼ cup milk diluted with
- ¼ cup water
- 1 egg
- ½ cup cracker crumbs
- 1 tbsps. butter
- ¼ cup grated cheese

Shred codfish and soak in lukewarm water 15 minutes. Drain, add potatoes and diluted milk. Then pour into greased baking dish. Spread with lightly beaten egg, then with crumbs mixed with melted fat, and sprinkle with grated cheese. Bake in hot oven 15 minutes and garnish with parsley.

SHRIMP CREOLE

- 1 cup shrimp
- 2 tbsps. melted butter
- 1 cup chopped onion
- 1 cup chopped green pepper
- 1 clove garlic—finely minced
- 2 cups tomatoes
- Salt and pepper to taste

Simmer onion, green pepper and garlic in the butter until tender. Add tomatoes and seasoning and cook 5 minutes. Place shrimp in the sauce and cook 15 minutes, then serve garnished with toast points. ●

□ □ □

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— IT'S EASY!

Simple as A-B-C. Mix Gillett's with your leftover cooking grease according to directions on tin and pour into pan. Presto—you have 9 to 15 pounds of soap in big plump bars to lighten all household cleaning tasks.

— AND SO ECONOMICAL!

Less than a cent a bar—and where could you buy soap that cheaply! Gillett's also clears drains, scours grease from pots and pans. Keeps the outhouse fresh-smelling. Deodorizes and sterilizes the barn and milkhouse. Get Gillett's Lye today.



Country Diary

MARCH days are often cloudy, the trees bare and colorless, the half-melted snow a dingy grey. Forlorn sort of days, neither winter nor spring. Sometimes cold winds blow from the four corners all at once, it seems, with occasional sleet and snow flurries. Then there may be a softening of winter's severity, and March surprises us with the gift of a day which might have been borrowed from April.

On such a day my one desire is to sit on the south side of the barn absorbing the mild sweet sunshine, just pondering, meditating, which in case you want to try it is one of the finest tonics of life. My idle hour of abstraction was interrupted by the shrill cawing of crows. Newly arrived, they sat perched on swaying poplar boughs, an alert, black-coated colony, solemnly contemplating the landscape, debating among themselves, possible building sites, till deciding that it would be best not to be in too much of a hurry, but to look over other locations, they began to slip away, first a single bird, a leader I suppose, then small groups of three and four. Then, having gathered strength from agreement, the whole flock straggled across the crystalline blue of March sky like a tattered black pennant in flight for a new citadel.

Though I rejoice in the pleasure of an early spring day, I am not one of those who sigh for spring while winter's course is not yet run, and who mark and count the days on the calendar. Spring, as every born countryman knows, has no set, numerical entry, but stands and waits till Nature beckons. I have thought the poets dwelt too much on Spring and made excuses for winter. "If winter comes can Spring be far behind?" and "There's no time like Spring, when life's alive in everything," from a lovely poem-song by Christina Rossetti. Why, winter is one of the most interesting, exciting seasons of the year on the prairie. It is the time when handicrafts flourish, when beautiful rugs and quilts are formed by clever fingers to give comfort and charm to the home. Let the storm rage outside as it will, many a warm, farm kitchen is the centre of co-operative interest and happy activity. Intricate, gaily-colored diamond socks (to be laid away for birthdays and other emergencies) complete their pattern on the flashing needles that not so long ago ate up skein after skein of plain grey yarn. The books we can read, the music we have time to listen to, the friendly letters we can write, the teasing crossword puzzles, the cribbage matches that call for skill—all make winter worth looking forward to. Let's make the most of every day this month.

The stars that shone last summer are gone. Others are there in the heavens, their irrevocable journeyings unchanged by an infinitesimal fraction. All but the Pole Star, the ever-constant, the never-failing, the "true north" of all time, always there, a guiding light for the watcher on the dark sea, the traveller on the vast plains, the desert explorer, who have all at some time set their course by its beam. Not only to wanderers afar, but to dwellers on this war-weary earth, beset by doubts and fears and antagonisms, the North Star by its very unchanging constancy and calm, is a symbol of hope and trust. Polaris, Hail!

Weaving and leathercraft among courses at Brandon

A choice of three courses—Home Furnishings, Leathercraft and Weaving—will be offered to Manitoba women at the Agricultural and Homemaking School, Brandon, March 14-18, under the direction of members of the Extension Branch of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

Color schemes, and the making of window drapes and slip covers will be included in the Home Furnishings course. Evelyn Ames, Home Economist, and Frances I. McKay, Director of Women's Work in the province, will be in charge.

The leathercraft course is intended to provide instruction in the fundamentals of the subject and also to serve as a leader's course. Those in attendance will study leather, where to get it, tooling, thonging, and will make a billfold under the supervision of Reta Rabe, Home Economist.

Weaving will be taught on a four-harness loom. After making various samples of weaves, a tray cloth or small towel will be made. Laura Muirhead, Home Economist, will be in charge.

Date Appeal



9049
SIZES
12-20

OPPOSITES attract—and this is so feminine! That basque top, that lantern skirt, those eyelet yokes and trimmings—all are eye-catching, and such easy sewing!

Pattern 9049 comes in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 takes 3½ yards, 35-in.; ¾ yard contrast.

This easy-to-use pattern gives perfect fit. Complete, illustrated Sew Chart shows you every step.

Send **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** (25c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Print plainly **SIZE, NAME, ADDRESS, STYLE NUMBER.**

Send your order to Farm and Ranch Review, Pattern Department, Calgary, Alberta.

Aunt Sal Suggests...

*Perhaps March winds and chilly
sleet,
Are blowing round your door:
All the more reason for some
hints
To help you more and more.*

IN the January issue of Farm and Ranch Review I remarked, "Why don't you write to me too?" I'm happy to say that many of you did that very thing and the tone of your letters all had such a friendly kindly note. I not only enjoyed these letters... I answered them all too!

HERE ARE TWO HANDY HINT ANNEXES that came to me via readers' letters. The first one says she likes the idea of putting a rubber jar ring on each plate and placing the tea cup within it... to keep it from sliding around when you're serving a lunch "reception style", but she has prettied up her rubber rings by crocheting around each one in pastel colors. (Remember when ladies were making hot dish mats of rubber rings covered with crocheting and joined together?) The second reader admits she liked the GUM DROP CAKE recipe but she warns everyone to omit the licorice gum drops from the batter or the result will be a sorry mess. (I believe I just took it for granted you had already picked over the candies and eaten all the black 'uns. Or are we at our house the only ones that do that?)

Several times I've mentioned what a soul-vexing task REMOVING RUST STAIN is. I've been doing some testing along this line of late. The only remedy given in most of the books I have is that old pair "Lemon and salt"... with the assistance of sun exposure afterwards. It generally turns the trick. I still feel I can't keep house without carbon tetrachloride on hand. (It is hard to spell but easy to use.) You just mix it with cornstarch to make a paste and slap it on. It has other trade names... one being flame-killer.

Still on the rusty subject! Even after a rust stain appears to be gone it has a sneaky habit of returning once your back is turned. So you are advised not to boil any pre-rust stained linen unless you take the precaution of placing said linen in a white sack first. Small bleached-out sugar sacks are very handy for this.

Another good use for sugar sacks came to my notice just this week. It told us that crepe blouses could be revived by starching them... but first place the blouse inside a white sack so it would not come in direct contact with the starch. Then iron right away. I believe this idea has many possibilities. (Scope here for handy hint annexes.) I fess up that I heard this hint over a radio program and the winner not only came off with a fabulous prize (a two weeks' vacation to the moon or something), but she was crowned as an OUTSTANDING HOMEMAKER OF AMERICA over 20,000 homemakers. We've got to hand it to our American cousins they never do things by halves!

St. Valentine's Day offered February's excuse for a party: March is equally lucky in having St. Patrick's Day on March 17th. And just as foods of red can be prepared for February 14, so green foods, too, aren't hard to find. If you are not able to procure lettuce and cabbage, surely you still have green pickles and you can top several dishes with quivering chunks of lime jello. That will lend the right color scheme. And do pretty up the tea table with appropriate

paper serviettes and thread green ribbon in your hair! I feel I did my duty towards the Irish when I bought a paddy green coat three years ago, and it refuses to wear out so I'm known to many as "that woman with the green coat."

A lady in Manitoba asked for a recipe for potato patties. Seems to me it is a dish that could bring enjoyment to many families, so here it is:

POTATO PATTIES

Boil 6 large potatoes in their jackets. Peel and mash and add the following ingredients: 2 tablespoons of flour, 1 tsp. salt, 2 tablespoons melted butter, 1 tablespoon grated cheese. Mix well and roll out as for thick biscuit dough. Cut with a doughnut cutter. Bake in well greased pan in hot oven until nicely browned. Serve at once with hot tomato sauce. Note: I think the nicest tomato sauce you can get is heated commercially canned tomato soup.

Bye bye for now... and every good wish.

□ □ □

A quilt for baby's bed

Mrs. R. GROVER

THE lovely pink and blue comforters we see in the stores are quite irresistible, but they are also rather impractical where they are intended for real everyday use, and not just to "look pretty". All of Baby's things must be strictly washable.

One mother I know had two floursack slip covers for her baby's comforter, which always left a clean one to put on while the soiled one was in the wash. Pastel broadcloth, small design prints, or nursery patterns would be appropriate, but the bleached floursack is boilproof, as well as economical. I noticed that a very small safety pin in the corners held the cover firmly in place, and was quickly removed when washday came 'round.

If you are planning a quilt for your own, or for another busy mother's baby, do not tie the cover, as this entails endless labor on a washday that is already too rushed.

Instead, use the best part of an old faded woollen blanket; if the blanket is very thin, sew good strips together, using the outer edges. The pieces may be attached carefully by hand, edge to edge, to avoid the lumpy effect of overlapping. The woollen rectangle is then laid between the patchwork (or other) top, and back of the quilt, and may be quilted by hand, or machine with tension loosened.

This quilt will not only be warm, but it may be washed in the machine in not-too-hot water. If the type of covering renders this course impracticable, it may be washed separately during laundry operations, and will go through the wringer easily. It will dry evenly and smoothly on the line, hung lengthwise, with a number of clothespins.

Any mother who is short of bedding for a child's crib would bless you for such a quilt. ●

□ □ □

REFILLING LIPSTICK CONTAINERS

IT'S easy to refill a lipstick container if both the refill and case are chilled. When both are thoroughly chilled, the old lipstick will slip out of the container easily and the refill can be inserted without breaking.

Deliciously different!



IF YOU BAKE AT HOME

Try this meal brightener!

Plan on plenty of praise when you serve this Appetizing Apple Cake. What family could resist it—golden-brown, and full of the rich flavor you can always depend on when you use the modern Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast!

You can count on Fleischmann's for quick action and finer results. Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast keeps for weeks in your pantry—no refrigeration needed. Get a month's supply today! Ask for Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast!

Appetizing APPLE CAKE

NEW TIME-SAVING RECIP—MAKES 2 CAKES

Measure into bowl $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lukewarm water,
1 teaspoon granulated sugar
and stir until sugar is dissolved.

Sprinkle with contents of 1 envelope Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast
Let stand 10 minutes. THEN stir well.

In the meantime, scald $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk
Remove from heat and stir in

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup granulated sugar,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt,
3 tablespoons shortening

Cool to lukewarm. Stir in 1 cup once-sifted bread flour and beat until smooth
Add yeast mixture and 1 egg, well beaten

Beat well, then work in $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups once-sifted bread flour
Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl, brush top with melted butter or shortening.

Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draught.

Let rise until doubled in bulk.

Punch down dough and divide into 2 equal portions; form into smooth balls.
Roll each piece into an oblong and fit into greased

pans about 7" x 11".

Grease tops, cover and let rise until

doubled in bulk.

Peel, core and cut into thin wedges 8 apples
Sprinkle risen dough with $\frac{1}{4}$ cup granulated sugar
and lightly press apple wedges into cake tops,

sharp edges down and close together.

Mix 1 cup granulated sugar,

$1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons ground cinnamon,

and sprinkle over apples.

Cover and let rise about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

Bake in moderate oven, 350°, about 1 hour.

Serve hot, with butter.



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DOMINION SEED HOUSE
GEORGETOWN, ONT.

A well-stocked linen closet is time and money well spent

By ANN BARRETT

STARTING the season with a well-stocked linen closet is a happy feeling, and to many homemakers it will be worth any amount of trouble and interest to see how one can do this and get one's money's worth.

It is true that, whereas one may only notice a slight rip or small hole here and there in the tablecloth or sheets, there comes a time when suddenly the entire linen closet needs repair or replenishing. Fortunately there are certain times in the year when the stores put on sale specials, popularly known as "white sales", which feature sheets, pillowcases, tablecloths, napkins, lunch and tea-cloths and doilies. Each and every one of these, interests the housewife and sensibly induces her to start on linen-shelves and see that they are efficiently filled.

Since we spend one-third of our time in bed, it is only common sense to get our money's worth when buying sheets, and there will not be any heavy drain on our budgets. As we refer to our household linens, the fact is that most sheets are cotton and when shopping we should be able to distinguish values. The chief virtue however, is strength, so they won't rip or split down the middle and this quality and durability are usually given on the label. The most durable sheets should have a most evenly balanced weave.

The selvage, or edge of a sheet, is another test of wear, as it is often the

first to wear, hence, it is wise to see that it is at once strong and wide. A tape selvage with extra warp-yarns woven under two filling yarns, makes its edge 25 per cent stronger than an ordinary selvage.

Hem-Lengths

Sheets should be torn, not cut, from the bolt of cloth if they are to have neat, even hems. Hems should always be stitched with small stitches which completely close the ends. Most hems have a one-inch hem at the bottom and a three-inch one at the top of the sheet, but some housewives prefer to have both hems three inches, for reversing purposes.

How Long and Wide?

One of the poorest economies is the small sheet, that is, the too-short and the too-narrow sheet. If we do a little arithmetic on our average-size mattress, we will find that a full-sized mattress is 76 inches long. Allowing for a 5-inch drop and tuck-in at either end, this means a minimum of 91 inches in length. When the housewife, from a false sense of economy, buys a sheet only 90 inches long, it is obvious that somebody in the family will spend an uncomfortable night. The next length, 99 inches long, is not much better... and that is why we advise a full 108-inch length as best for a full length adult bed. You will find that this length is sufficient to prevent the sheet from pulling out at the foot, and will allow enough side-fold or tuck-in to keep the mattress clean... and it's ample size will also prolong the life of the sheet.

The most desirable sizes for sheets then are:

63" wide by 108" long for single beds.
72" wide by 108" long for three-quarter beds.
81" wide by 108" long for double-beds.

Pillow-Cases

The standard pillow-case sizes are always measured by doubling the width of the pillow and adding 1 to 2 inches to allow for shrinkage after the first washing. A pillow 20 inches wide would therefore require a case 42 inches wide.

The following measurements are suggested, as a tight pillow case will make your pillow feel hard and lumpy, and a too-loose pillow case will bunch up and wrinkle uncomfortably. So be accurate when you measure your pillows.

Size of pillow	Size of case
20" x 26"	42" x 36"
20" x 28"	42" x 36"
22" x 28"	45" x 36"
22" x 30"	45" x 40½"

Tabs Are Handy

The linen-closet is one place where availability and accuracy are important, so when there are two or three sizes of sheets in the family closet (single, double or cot-size) it is most annoying to have to hunt out one sheet after another, trying to locate the right size for the right bed. This can be avoided if sheets are equipped with index-tabs, which will enable quick selection of the right size from the right shelf. Such tabs, made of heavy cotton, give the width of the sheet in inches on one side, and the size of bed it fits on the other. They can be made to stitch permanently to the bottom hems, so that when the sheet is folded properly the tab can be seen plainly.

If the homemaker undertakes this important job in the home at least once yearly, she will never have to exclaim with dismay "Oh! dear

me, My linens are just falling to pieces!" But she will likely be more apt to proudly show off the results of her practical skill, and make this high standard of efficient housekeeping known to many of her friends.

WATER MARKS EASILY REMOVED

WATER and dish marks are removed from furniture by using a mixture of powdered pumice stone and any kind of oil furniture polish. Make a puttylike paste of the stone and oil and apply it to the spot with a very soft cloth, rubbing in the direction of the grain. This leaves a dull spot on the polished surface which then is covered with a coat of white shellac. When this has dried, rub lightly with pumice and oil until the spot matches the rest of the finish.

Color and appetite

THE color of the food on your dinner table has an effect on your family's appetite. If the food is properly prepared and shows its normal coloring to advantage your meal will be more successful. Overcooking frequently injures the appearance of the food as well as destroying some of its flavor, texture and nutritive value.

A Sun Frock Too



524



Laura Wheeler

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ALBERTA EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL



"Patty likes potatoes"

By AUNT SAL

ST. PATRICK'S Day is the time we are supposed to go in for "the wearing of the green", but that is not enough. One should also serve Ireland's national food . . . and that is potatoes. If this vegetable doesn't strike you as being glamorous enough to come to a party table then you are just thinking of it in its three common styles . . . boiled, baked or fried. That is only the beginning of the mission of the lowly potato. The recipes below will bear me out.

POTATO FRITTERS

3 large potatoes, boiled and mashed. Then add the following: $\frac{1}{4}$ cup powdered sugar, lemon or orange flavoring and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup flour.

Allow mixture to cool then knead well. Roll on floured board and cut with small biscuit cutter. Fry in deep fat (as for doughnuts) until golden brown. Drain on brown paper. May be rolled in sugar if desired.

POTATO AND EGG CASSEROLE

This is a fine way to serve left-over boiled potatoes attractively. 4 cups cooked, diced potatoes, 5 hard cooked eggs, 4 tbsps. butter, 4 tbsps. flour, 2 cups milk, salt, pepper and paprika.

Make white sauce of the butter, flour, milk and seasoning. (Stir all the time of cooking). Place alternate layers in greased casserole of pota-

toes, eggs and sauce. Sprinkle top with cracker crumbs and bake in hot oven for 15 minutes.

WEINERS AND SCALLOPED POTATOES

This old-time favorite is given a new lift by combining the two in one dish.

Place alternate layers of sliced raw potatoes, raw onions and sliced weiners in a greased casserole. Have the top layer of potatoes. Cover with milk. Season well with salt and pepper. Bake slowly for two hours covered in slow oven. Uncover the last 15 minutes and increase heat.

POTATO PUFF OR SOUFFLE

This dish looks and tastes equally appetizing. 2 cups hot mashed potatoes, 2 eggs, 1 cup milk, 2 tbsps. butter. Combine the potatoes, egg yolks, milk and melted butter. Blend well then add the stiffly beaten egg whites. Pile the fluffy mass in a well greased baking dish. Set in a pan containing hot water. Bake in moderate oven 20 to 30 minutes. Serve at once.

POTATO SUZETTE

This is the crown princess of all the stuffed potato recipes. 6 medium-sized potatoes (baked), $\frac{1}{2}$ cup hot milk, 2 tbsps. melted butter, 6 eggs, salt and pepper, buttered bread crumbs, 1 tbsp. cheese. Scoop out the filling of the baked potatoes. Combine the potatoes with the milk, melted butter and seasoning. Return the filling to shells and gently drop a raw egg on each filled shell. Sprinkle with grated cheese and bread crumbs. Bake in hot oven just long enough to set eggs to desired hardness.



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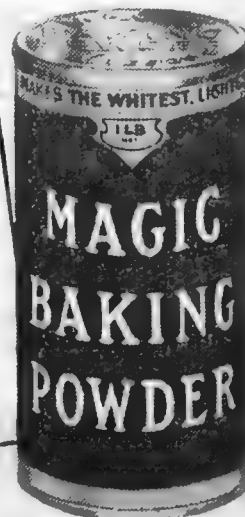
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MAGIC PEACH LAYER CAKE

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ cups sifted cake flour
3 tps. Magic Baking Powder
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt
10 tbsps. shortening (may be half butter)
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ cups granulated sugar
2 eggs, well beaten
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tps. vanilla
 $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. almond extract

Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt together 3 times. Cream shortening; gradually blend in sugar. Add beaten eggs, part at a time, beating well after each addition. Measure milk and add vanilla and almond extracts. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture about a quarter at a time, alternating with three additions of milk and combining lightly after each addition. Turn into two 8" or 9" round layer cake pans which have been greased and lined on the bottom with greased paper. Bake in moderately hot oven, 375°, 20 to 30 minutes. Put cakes together with halved or sliced peaches and whipped cream between and on top.



By LOUISE PRICE BELL

BAKE^D oranges are a delicious food novelty with a variety of uses. They are an excellent meat accompaniment with ham, roast fowl, lamb or pork. For a salad, arrange several slices around a mound of cottage or cream cheese on a bed of lettuce, accompanying with any desired dressing. For a dessert, brown a marshmallow on orange, or sprinkle with coconut.

To make, take 4 oranges. (The clean skin of California oranges makes them best for this purpose.) Boil whole, unpeeled oranges 30 minutes. Cool. Cut in halves. Cover oranges with a syrup of 3 cups water and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar. Bake closely covered at a moderate temperature (375° F.) 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours, depending upon desired color of product. (Longer baking gives a darker fruit and one more like a preserve, with a thicker syrup.) If oranges are not completely covered by syrup, baste frequently. Serve hot or cold, with or without sauce of remaining syrup.

For variation syrup may be colored red, may be flavored with spice or with maple syrup, or orange may be stuck with cloves before baking. To keep for future use, seal while hot in sterilized jars.

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HI-POWERED SPORTING RIFLES—Various models. Write for new descriptive folders and prices. Scope Sales Co., 326 Queen St., Ottawa, Ont.

SELLING No. 19 SET MARK III. TRANS-MITTER and Receiver combined. \$55. Fred Leeks, La Porte, Sask.

GILDED WIRE NAME PINS, 50c; 7 for \$3.00. Eagle Mfg. Co., 4520 Francis St., Vancouver, B.C.

BLANKETS, CLOTH YARNS, batts, etc., made from your own sheep's wool, or if you have old woollens we will remake them into blankets. Write Brandon Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., Brandon, Man.

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EMBED REAL FLOWERS in new Magic Plastic. Now create many lovely and unusual things by embedding real flowers in Castolite, the magic liquid casting plastic. Comes crystal clear or may be dyed to produce gorgeous color effects. Make really different jewellery, book ends, picture frames, candlesticks. Embed butterflies, coins, medals, photos for novel plaques, paper weights, other art objects. Use only home utensils. Follow simple, step-by-step method. New pleasure, fine profits are possible. Send 25c. (no stamps) for Home Project Manual. Write today. Plastic Products, rear 738 - 1st Avenue, N.W., Calgary, Alberta.

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NURSERY STOCK

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HARDY ROSES (on own roots): all colors. Japanese Lilacs, Van Houttei Spirea. 50 each. Postpaid. Mrs. O. P. Adair, Pi-broch, Alta.

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LELAND S. MITCHELL, Registered Patent Attorney. Free literature on patent procedure. Box 136, Vancouver, B.C.

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Positive relief and comfort. Advanced method. No elastic, no understrap, no steel. Write Smith Manufacturing Co., Dept. M, Preston, Ontario.

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YOUR PERSONAL ASTROLOGER will study your Birth Chart and prepare Forecast for you individually. My readings are scientific and accurate. Write and receive my explanatory letter. Mrs. Eva Winfield, 859, Thurlow, Ste. 206, Vancouver, B.C.

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PERSONAL

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FOR SALE—First generation Marquis and Regent wheat and Newal barley. P. J. Rock & Son, Drumheller, Alta.

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This variety won eight out of first ten awards at Provincial Seed Fair. Early maturing, strong straw. Reg. No. 1, \$2 per bus. Reg. No. 2, \$1.75 Reg. No. 3, \$1.50. Certified \$1.40. Commercial No. 1, \$1.15. Sealed in three-bushel sacks. Commercial No. 1, in bulk, \$1.00. Also Olli Barley, Reg. No. 1, \$2.50. Reg. No. 2, \$2.30. Sealed in two-bushel sacks. RIVERBEND FARM, Benalto, Alberta

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FACTS ABOUT 2,4-D



To get the most satisfactory results from 2,4-D, the farmer should know not only when, how, and where to use it, but how to choose the brand which will give him the most effective and economical weed kill. Properly used, 2,4-D results in increased yields, lower farming costs and bigger profits. It will pay you to read carefully these facts about 2,4-D.

How to compare different 2,4-D products

To determine the comparative value of different 2,4-D products, look for the weight of 2,4-D Acid (the killing ingredient) which the brand contains. For your protection, the labels on all brands of 2,4-D show the number of ounces or pounds of 2,4-D Acid per gallon. Remember — the true comparative value of 2,4-D brands is based on the cost per ounce or pound of 2,4-D Acid in the formulation — not the cost per gallon. Purchase by Acid content.



How are 2,4-D sprays applied?

2,4-D sprays are applied through any standard low or high-volume sprayer. Low-volume machines use only 4 to 8 gallons of water per acre. The amount of HERBATE 2,4-D required per acre depends upon the type of weeds, stage of weed growth and general growing conditions. Under rapid growing conditions, less is usually needed than in hot, dry weather.



When should 2,4-D be applied?

Apply 2,4-D to wheat, oats and barley after plants are 6 inches high (or about three weeks after emergence). Apply to flax as soon as weed growth warrants, provided the flax plants have formed four or five leaves. Do not apply 2,4-D in flax after the early bud stage, or it may cause severe damage.

What weeds will 2,4-D kill in growing crops?

That depends upon the type of weed and the stage of growth. Highly susceptible weeds such as wild mustard or stinkweed are easy to kill at low concentration of HERBATE 2,4-D. Susceptible weeds like cocklebur and ragweed require a higher concentration, especially if weeds are near maturity and growing conditions poor. Russian thistle, Canada thistle, field bindweed and other partially resistant weeds, may be controlled at high concentration, but damage to roots of perennial weeds is unlikely.

Is 2,4-D economical?

2,4-D gives effective weed kill in growing crops at a very low cost. Users report yield increases as high as 30%, due to killing out heavy weed infestations. Cleaner crops also mean lower harvesting and marketing costs.

For complete information get new HERBATE 2,4-D Folder

How to get the most effective and economical weed kill with HERBATE 2,4-D sprays in cereal crops and flax. When and how to spray. How to figure the amount required per acre. How to figure cost of 2,4-D Acid. Ask your C-I-L dealer for helpful new HERBATE Folder.



**HERBATE 2,4-D
FOR EFFECTIVE, LOW-COST WEED
CONTROL IN GROWING CROPS**

COMPARE THE 2,4-D ACID CONTENT OF "HERBATE"

WITH OTHER BRANDS

Before you buy your supply of 2,4-D, read the label carefully. See how much 2,4-D Acid (in ounces or pounds per gallon) the brand contains. Compare the 2,4-D Acid content of HERBATE with other brands.

THREE FORMULATIONS

ESTER • AMINE • SODIUM

HERBATE Ester. A liquid which mixes with water or oil, and is adapted to all standard sprayers including aircraft. Penetrates quickly, giving a very fast kill. Not affected by rainfall even shortly after application. Contains 64 oz. of 2,4-D Acid per gallon.

HERBATE Amine Salt. A water-soluble liquid adapted to all standard sprayers. Not affected by rainfall after application. Does not precipitate or coagulate to clog nozzles when mixed with hard water. As its action is not as fast or harsh as HERBATE Ester, it is usually preferred for less-tolerant crops such as flax. Contains 80 oz. of 2,4-D Acid per gallon.

HERBATE Sodium Salt. A water-soluble powder suitable for any standard sprayer. Action is much milder than Ester or Amine formulations, and less likely to injure crops with low tolerance for 2,4-D. Contains 11.2 oz. of 2,4-D Acid per pound.

A PRODUCT OF CANADA'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF CHEMICALS

HERBATE 2,4-D is a product of the Agricultural Chemicals Division of CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED, established leaders in modern pest control products. Whenever possible, it will pay you to discuss your pest control problems—whether weeds, insects or plant diseases—with one of the trained C-I-L field representatives.

**ASK YOUR
DEALER FOR
HERBATE 2,4-D**



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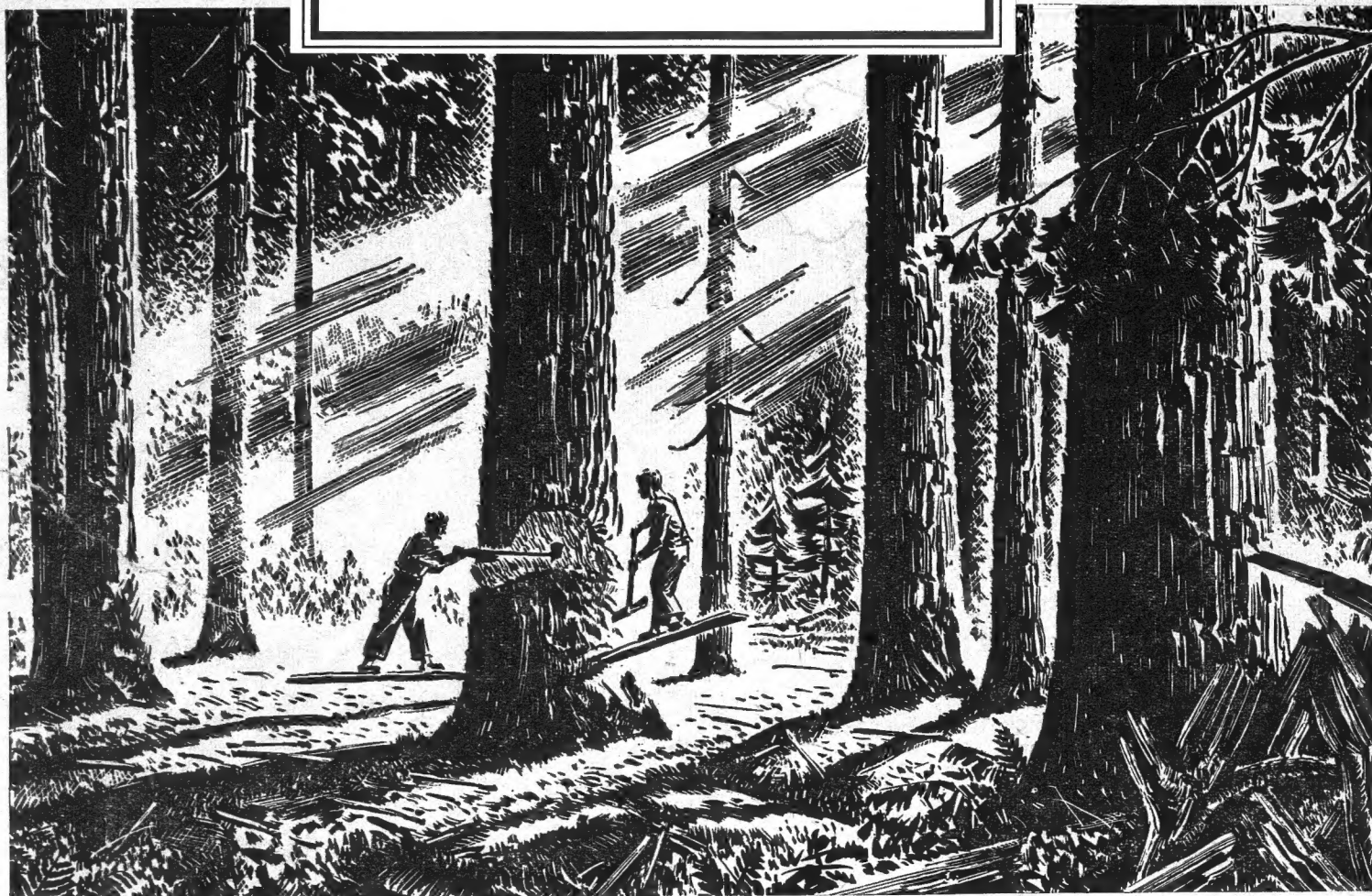
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This is an adaptation of one of a series of advertisements designed by The House of Seagram to promote the prestige of Canada and help sell Canadian products to the markets of the world.

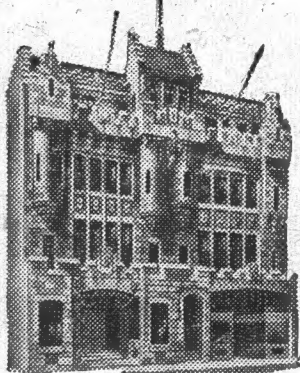
The campaign is appearing in magazines and newspapers published in various languages and circulated throughout the world. The peoples of many lands are told about the quality of Canadian products and see Canadian scenes illustrating these products.

The advertisements are in keeping with the belief of The House of Seagram that the future of each business enterprise in Canada is inextricably bound up in the future

of Canada itself; and that it is in the interest of every Canadian manufacturer to help the sale of *all* Canadian products in foreign markets.



A campaign such as this not only helps Canadian industries but also puts money in the pocket of every Canadian citizen. One dollar of every three we earn comes to us as a result of foreign trade. The more we can sell abroad the more prosperous we will be at home. It is with this objective that these advertisements are being produced and published throughout the world.



The House of Seagram